The New-York Times.

VOL VII......NO. 2169. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OCEAN CABLE CELEBRATION.

Immense Popular Demonstration

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

A Congratulatory Dispatch from London.

RECEPTION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC HEROES.

UNIQUE PROCESSION.

Military and Trades' Display.

Field, Everett, Dayman and Hudson at the Crystal Palace.

TE DEUM AT TRINITY.

Grand Torchlight Firemen's Parade.

FIREWORKS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

NEW-YORK CROWDED BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

Yesterday New-York celebrated—and in a manner that will long be remembered—the wondrous event of a wondrous age. We were all prepared for an enthusiastic jubilee in honor of the Ocean Telegraph. We anticipated an unrivaled display; but the enthusiasm far surpassed our expectations, and the display was such as even New-York has never witnessed within its broad limits. Heaven and earth were smiling and propitious, and the rays of the early September sun shorn of their fierce heat by the hazy mist that hung over the Metropolis, were genial and pleasant.

The City awoke at an early hour, and along Broadway, as soon as it was light, the noise of hammers and other significant sounds of preparation might be heard without intermission. As the morning advanced the street gradually assumed a holiday appearance, and was soon decked out in all the colors of the rainbow. Wherever a piece of bunting could be conveniently hung, there it might assuredly be seen. Transparencies, mottoes, proverbs and old saws of all sorts, of all sizes, and of all designs, were displayed in the sunlight.

It was singular to read some of the designs, and discover from them the tastes and dispositions of their proprietors. Some displayed texts of scripture to edify the reader and improve the occasion; some could not, or would not, lose so splendid an opportunity to advertise their goods, wares and merchandize; some were rigidly scientific, and announced in large letters how they rejoiced in the progress of the Age; some again supported men in contradistinction to things inanimate, and ornamented their dwellings with the imperishable names of Field, Morse, and Everett; others lost sight of everything else in the great event of the century—that great event to which yesterday was wholly and solely dedicated. Indeed, citizens very generally illustrated their own feelings on the facades of their stores and dwellings. Some took the matter with awful seriousness, and looked upon the Ocean Telegraph, purely and simply as the stupendous scientific triumph that it actually is, others looked at it more materially, and in their representations of the effects present and prospective of the telegraphic union between Europe and America, displayed the most extravagant caricatures. But one motive actuated all. The Jubilee was universal.

From the earliest hour of the morning all the approaches to the City were pouring streams of human beings in upon the metropolis. The ferry-boats were crowded to excess, all the boats that could be mustered were put on, and trips were made with unusual frequency. The early and indeed the late trains over the New-Jersey, Long Island, and Northern roads were crammed past all precedent. The carriage ways were one long cloud of dust from the ferry-houses miles out into the country in all directions.

And the view of the harbor, the shipping and the City seen from the water was never so gay. Every mast or flagstaff that would hold a flag, bore its bunting, and every ship or scow, or description of floating thing that ranges between the two, and would not sink under the weight, lifted a mast or flagstaff. Flags of all nations and in all conditions of repair were displayed, so that the City seen in the extreme distance looked like some island of picnicers entirely canopied with gay colors;—seen from the top of Trinity, Broadway was paved with the hats of men and the sidewalks two straightened rainbows. Fulton and Cortlandt and Chatham streets were packed with a slowly-moving throng. Later in the day Broadway from this perch seemed to be one immense cavalcade, while the streets that crossed it for a block each way were black with the crowd.

There was a pretty general suspension of business, the stores being almost universally closed, the banks keeping open for a brief time only, the public offices formally opened only for an hour in the morning, the newspapers refraining from evening editions.

The idler who could afford to lounge down Broadway about 10 o'clock yesterday morning—as who could not?—would have enjoyed many a laugh at the eager curiosity of those who sought to decipher the strange displays that greeted them on every side. The sidewalks, even at that hour, were so densely thronged that it was impossible to move on at anything like a business pace. All the world of New-York, in fact, were waiting to see the great procession, and they had come out thus early to secure good places to see the show. But while they are waiting, and we are waiting, to see the procession, it may not be out of place to introduce here a more detailed account of

The Appearance of Broadway.

From the top of the Astor House the English and American flags were flying, and in front, over the entrance, were placards bearing the following inscriptions:

"The Age of Progress. 1858."
"Lightning Under the Ocean."
"Steam on the Erie Canal."

"The Atlantic Telegraph transmits the lightning of Heaven, and binds together 60,000,000 human beings speaking the same language, and worshipping the same God."

On the City Hall flags were flying. Surmounting the centre of the roof, was a painting representing the national bird with wings outspread, standing on a starred and striped shield, as if just lighted there, with the lion and the American standard under his right pinion, and the English standard and unicorn under his left wing. Under this was the name of Franklin in large letters, and one the one side the coat of arms of the State of New-York, and on the other, the coat of arms of the City of London. On smaller placards to the right and left, were the names which have become famous in connection with the Telegraph.

The West, East and South gates of the Park were surmounted by inscriptions as follows:

WEST GATE—FRONT

English Naval Emblem. American Naval Emblem.

"Niagara and Agamemnon, with their consorts, Gorgon and Valorous; the four victors in the great battle between science and Neptune;" other side, "Field, Hudson and Preedy, Everett, Woodhouse, Dayman and Aldham, names great in mouths of wisest censure."

EAST GATE—FRONT.

Printing Press. Electric Machine.

"The path of Franklin led to a Field of enterprize;" on the other side, "Peace hath her victories, not less renowned than war."

SOUTH GATE—FRONT

Victoria, Shield. Buchanan, Shield.

"The Trinity marriage, united in the bonds of peace and amity Aug 5, 1858;" on the other side, "Albion to Columbia, Hudson to History, Field to fame. 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'" On the other side, "There is a path which no fowl knoweth, and which the vulture's eye hath not seen, the lion's whelps have not trodden it, nor the fierce lion passed by it."

The establishment of Ball, Tompkins & Black No. 247 Broadway, was splendidly decorated.

There was a transparent arch (spanning the whole front of the building,) extending two feet above the large gilt eagle, on which was painted,

"The Atlantic Telegraph Cable."

Another transparency under the Arch, bore the inscription,

"Projected" 1854. "Completed" Aug. 5, 1858.

And under this,

"Honor to Cyrus W. Field."

Over the door was another transparency, with the inscriptions, "England" and "America," with a male and a female hand clasped between the two words.

Suspended from the Eagle on the top of the building, was a portion of the Telegraph Cable, festooned to the American and English flags. On one end of the Cable was a transparency, on which was painted, "Agamemnon," and on the other side, "Niagara" was written.

On the principal flagstaff floated a beautiful silk flag, white ground, with a representation of Neptune in his Car, drawn by six horses. Around the front and sides of the building waved the flags of all nations.

The clothing store of D Devlin & Co. corner of Broadway and Warren-street, was decorated with small, varied-colored flags. Over the first story, between the National Standards of England and the United States, was written "Thunder and Lightning!! The Telegraph Lightning is 'Our Thunder'"

The jewelry store of Robert Rait, northwest corner of Broadway and Warren-street, was decorated with flags of England, Scotland, Ireland and America, and was brilliantly illuminated at night. The only transparency was one bearing the rose, thistle and shamrock, with the word "Union" between them.

The dry-goods store of Bowen & McNamee, corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, was alive with small flags of all nations. In the windows were the following inscriptions: "America to all Nations. E Pluribus Unum." "Europe and America. Blest be the tie that binds." "New-York and London one city." "Niagara and Agamemnon. Hudson and Preedy." "Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. Their monument lies low." "The Atlantic Cable, the Necklace of the World."

Over the clock store, in front of H. Sperry's establishment, No. 338 Broadway, "Time Works Wonders" was placarded.

At No. 343 Broadway, was the following:

"Honor to those whose genius led
The lightning's track through ocean's bed,
A path for thought;
And kindred honors may they share
Who sweet relief from toilsome care
For Woman wrought."

The building, the dépôt of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, was decorated with flags of various nationalities. On the right of the transparency was written the word "Past," and on either side of it were representations of a courier on horseback, a mower mowing, a woman toiling at her needle, a canoe propelled by hand, and a hand and pen writing; on the left side was the word "Present," with a mowing and reaping machine, Telegraph wires, a woman working with a sewing machine, a printing press and a steamboat.

At No. 345 Broadway was the following inscription:

Through ocean's desolation deep
Thoughts in "electric fire" sweep—
The "Friendly Nations" converse hold
Through its caverns dark and old.

"Noble theme," in waves of song
Roll triumphant notes along—
"Fairy's laurel" decks a *Saxon* brow—
Our country's Field is victor now.

A large painting covered two stories of the front of Gurney's Daguerreotype Gallery, No. 349 Broadway. It represented an eagle on one side and a lion on the other, with the cable stretching through the sea between them. In the centre, on a rock, was a female form with outspread wings dominant over commerce and the arts. Above on either side was written, "Victoria," "Buchanan." Below was this inscription: "Cyrus W. Field, Daguerre and Morse. The one harnessed the light, the other the lightning. May the 'continuity' of the cable be as perpetual as the rays of the sun." To the left of this was, "Captain Preedy, *Agamemnon*," and to the right, "Captain Hudson, *Niagara*."

From the gilded eagle that ornaments the fourth story of the establishment of James, Beebe & Co., No. 356 Broadway, streamers hung. From the first floor a temporary balcony projected with a front of canvass, rows of upright muskets with candles stuck in the barrels, and the couplet,

"The cable with it's peaceful tricks
Makes of muskets candle sticks."

The whole front of No. 359 Broadway, (Brady's,) the lower part of which is used as a dining saloon and the upper stories as a photographic gallery, was decorated with a splendid transparency 50 by 25 feet. It bore on the top the words "Science, Labor and Art—Union Cable."

On the right was a portrait of Field, in the centre one of Franklin, and on the left one of Morse. Beneath were two female figures representing America and England joining hands, while to the right of these and below was a steamship with the emblems of mechanism and science, and to the left a sailor from the *Niagara*. Under this was a bridge joining two countries, and beneath this again was a figure of Neptune chained, implying that his power was at an end. To the right was the letter B and to the left the letter V., both surrounded by electric stars. The whole design was well conceived and beautifully executed, and was got up entirely by the employes of Mr. Brady. It attracted a great deal of attention.

Taylor's International Hotel, Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, bore the same huge inscription which has been there since the day of the first celebration. We have already published it.

Messrs. Solomon & Hart's store, No. 369 Broadway, bore a huge painting, representing the laying of the cable, with the letters "M." "F." "H." at the top, and beneath, "Europe and America united by telegraph," "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men," "Buchanan," "Victoria."

Florence Hotel, corner of Walker-street and Broadway, was decorated with colored lanterns, and flags and small transparencies, bearing the names of the distinguished men who were connected with the submarine telegraph enterprise.

The front of Gibson's Gallery of Decorative Art, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, was tastefully arranged with the flags and emblems of England and America during the day. There were large transparencies. On the central one, headed

The Anglo-Saxon Twins,

were two figures representing England and America, in the persons of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, the Cable uniting their two hearts, after the manner of the twins of Siam. These figures were well drawn and very characteristic. Under their feet was the following verse:

The brothers need no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Our march is on the mountain wave
Our lightning through the deep.

On the left was another large transparency, representing two first-class ships of war engaged in deadly strife. Under the sea of blood are represented, not the glories, but the realities of war—hundreds of human beings were seen sinking as a chain of death. The background represented the Demon of Destruction. This picture was simply described as the "Past."

To the right was a companion picture called the "Present." This was represented by the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* engaged in the peaceful laying of the Cable, emanating from which sparkles in electric fire, the words—"Peace on earth to men of good will." The back-ground represented the hand of God assisting in this wonderful work—with the words of Captain Hudson: "God has been with us."

E. Lyon & Co., No. 424 Broadway, had a fine transparency in front of their building. The letters "B," "V" were at each of the upper corners; at the bottom corners were the English and American shields. In the middle was the following:

"Morse, Field and Hudson—three noble mates,
Have made all nations the United States."

Below this were the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable:

"Europe from these United States
The sea no longer separates."

H. Dardonville, No. 445 Broadway, had a fine transparency. On the top was written "XIX Century;" on one side, the names of C. W. Field, Hudson, Dayman and Everett: on the other side, the names of Watt, Fulton, Stephenson and Morse. Below is the Cable, resting on New-York and London, with the word "United" over it, with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* in the distance.

The City Assembly Rooms, which were hired and decorated by the Young Men's Democratic Union Club for the occasion, presented an imposing appearance. It was profusely decorated with the flags of all nations. Outside were three pedestals, that on the right bearing a statue of Morse, that on the centre one of Franklin, and that on the left one of Field. In the centre, extending along the whole front, was a piece of canvas, on which was written: "The Atlantic Telegraph: An artery through which the living blood of Liberty shall be infused through all nations over the sea."

On the new building of the Brooke Brothers, corner Grand and Broadway, was a transparency with a female figure on each end. Britannia with the English flag on the right, and an Indian woman with the American flag on the left. Above was the following motto:

"The Great Event of our Day—Commenced in Faith, pursued in Hope; may it be a bond of Charity and Good Will between Nations."

Under the above inscription were the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* laying the cable, and between them a shield bearing the arms of England and America, surmounted by a "Spread Eagle." The effect was very fine.

E. V. Haughwout & Co's Corinthian Iron Building, with its enormous front on Broome-street and Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, presented a most brilliant appearance, furnishing, as it does at one view, over 160 large windows, each with sixteen variegated colored lights, and nine plate glass show-windows, illuminated each with 175 gas jets, forming a star of three feet in diameter. The exterior front of this magnificent palace of merchandise was illuminated in a most becoming and tasteful manner, an arch of variegated gas-lights, spanning the Broadway front, being divided in the centre, at the top, by illuminated stained-glass hands, clasped; and over the right arm of the arch, in colored glass lights, were the words "United States;" and on the left arm the words "Great Britain," representing the two countries with their arms spanning the space between them, and the hands clasped in friendship. Over the centre of the grand arch was a stained-glass likeness of Franklin, the discoverer of electricity. On the right was the likeness of Cyrus W. Field, whose energy and perseverance were instrumental in laying the cable; while the large clock in the front of this was encircled by a wreath of colored lights. On the top of this palace was waving, in the centre, the American flag; on the right, the British flag; and on the left the French flag, with the long pennant floating in the air, even beyond the opposite side of the street. The whole of this illumination was most magnificent.

The St. Nicholas displayed on the roof the Union Jack and the American flag. There were two gigantic transparencies in front, one representing a very shy old gentleman in black, shaking hands with a middle-aged lady in white satin, bearing on her head a monstrously huge crown. They meet on the beach, two ships are in the middle distance, and underneath is the word "Reciprocity." The other transparency is a caricature of Jonathan and John Bull, each hold of the end of a piece of the cable. On the ground floor is a better executed device: "United forever—peace blesses the Union;" "Telegraph Lines are the Nerves of Nations;" "The Queen and Old Buck perform a new feat on the slack rope;" "I'll put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes."

The Prescott House displayed a flag on its roof.

The Chinese Buildings showed the American flag.

Waterbury's Upholstery saloon bore a large transparency thus inscribed: "Rejoice, all nations. Married, on Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858, in the Church of Progress, at the altar of Commerce, the Old to the New World. May they never be divorced." "Born, on Monday, Aug 16, 1858, in the bed of the Ocean, of Science and Enterprise, the child 'Atlantic Telegraph.' May it live to honor its parents." "Died, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858, from an electric shock, Old Fogyism. May he rest in peace."

The St. John's House displayed a motto: "Genius and Perseverance have caused both ends to meet."

The Metropolitan Hotel, over the front of the balcony of the portico had hung in folds the flags of several European Powers. The Union Jack was placed on the centre of the roof, and at each end the American ensign. The whole front was decorated with a magnificent display of Chinese lanterns. The building is five stories, with 30 windows on each floor. Sixty cylindrical lanterns were run on immediately below the edge of the roof, 30 spherical lanterns in the face of the front, and a corresponding row of cylindrical lanterns over the plinth of the second floor windows, the general effect, even by daylight, being very picturesque.

Niblo's Garden had over the portico the Union Jack and American flag with the lyre of Terpsichore in dead white; transparency inscribed, "When the multitude saw it, they marveled and glorified God that such power was given unto men."

Messrs. J. & L. Berrian, under the architrave had the word "Franklin," and the front of the building neatly festooned in horizontal folds of blue, red and white drapery. Over the window of the first floor was a screen inscribed, "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good Will to man." Over the the twelve windows, the names of those who have signalized themselves in the enterprise.

The Smithsonian House had its balcony festooned and inscribed, "Let all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be for ever neutral, even in the midst of hostilities."

Maillard's Hotel and Restaurant displayed over 800 lights upon the front; the windows were ornamented with pyramids, intercolumniated over the façades, and a brilliant star in the centre.

Laura Keen's Theatre and Hotel displayed a well painted scene, the *Niagara* laying the Cable, the whole front decorated with Chinese lanterns, and over the portico an emblematical device of England and America, with the motto, "British Neighborhood, Human Brotherhood, Divine Fatherhood."

Skarren's Upholstery Warehouse had a transparency inscribed "Eternal friendship," the Union Jack and American flag. Jonathan is throwing a coiled line, exclaiming, "Only a Yankee Notion." John Bull is saying "My H'eyes, Jonathan."

Burton's Theatre displayed the American and English colors and a transparency with this professional and appropriate motto: "Smile Heaven! upon this fair conjunction. Enrich the time to come with smooth fac'd peace, with joyous plenty, and fair prosperous days!"

The Lafarge House had over the porch a well-painted large transparency of a sea fight; underneath: "Severed July 4, 1776; United August 12, 1858." On another strip, 20 yards long, were these words: "Science controls the elements, binds together with an iron cord the ends of the earth, and, guided by wisdom, man writes his thoughts with the lightning's point."

The house of Guido Mannini, 683—of Messrs. Pierce and others, 693 and 695, and the Waverley, corner of Tenth-street, were profusely supplied with Chinese lanterns.

The New-York Hotel displayed a large transparency: A bull is held by his owner by the horns; across the water Jonathan has a sort of windlass and a line attached to the bull's tail. In the centre sits an Irishman on a rock, exclaiming, "Pull away, Jonathan—if the tail houlds on, ye'll fetch 'em." John Bull exclaims, "I'm afraid it's all up with us; the Yankee's got us." To which Jonathan replies, "Keep cool, and I'll annex you both." Then at the bottom is inscribed "Extending the area of Freedom"

The whole line of Broadway was frequently broken by inscribed banners, extending across the street, flags and streamers of every hue, and forming, before the evening illumination commenced, a very gay display along the long thoroughfare.

From the store of Charles Hobbs, No. 829 Broadway, a banner was hung forth, beneath which was written "Perseverance conquers."

The Spingler Institute, on Union Square, was decorated with small flags, and a placard bearing the inscription, "The Spingler Institute. The daughters of America send greeting to the daughters of England."

Many other buildings, in various parts of the city, were decorated almost as splendidly as those which we have mentioned.

Broadway never was so gaily dressed before. Flags and streamers and vari-colored Chinese lanterns adorned nearly every other building; on hundreds were hung banners and huge paintings, with inscriptions in honor of the occasion; across the streets at intervals placards were swung; many windows were filled with gas jets and rows of candles ready for the illumination of the evening; and all the street, and the other streets through which the procession passed were crowded with men, women and children in holiday attire, adding not a little to the vivacity of the scene.

A grand allegorical painting, representing Neptune protecting the Atlantic cable, was displayed by the German Liederkranz Society in front of Pythagoras Hall, corner of Bowery and Canal-street

In front of the photographic establishment Nos. 422, 424 and 426 Broadway, was a colossal photograph of Cyrus W. Field, on a scale of about 25 feet for the full length figure.

Reception of the Heroes at the Battery.

People began to gather upon the Battery as early as sunrise, and by ten o'clock, all the vacant ground in this part of the City was full. The immense congregation found that it was yet early in the day; moreover there was nothing for them to do but to stick by their places, and gaze at the shipping at anchor. The United States frigate *Sabine* lay at anchor within three hundred yards of the Battery; a large American ensign floated at her peak, a small one at the mizzen, still another at the main, and the English jack flaunted at the fore. Her guns were run out ready for a salute. Those who did not know better regarded her with great admiration, under the impression that she was the frigate *Niagara*, as the Committee of Arrangements had announced that this heroine of the sea and of the occasion would be there. With the arrival of the military, the thousands already on the ground were squeezing into every nook and corner. The sun poured down its intensest rays, the soldiers sweltered, men wiped the perspiration from their brows, and loafers elbowed nurses with babes in arms to get possession of the few shady patches that could be found. About the only comfort there was, consisted in feasting the eyes upon the sight of the supposed *Niagara*, and the lines of the *Sabine* and the genius of Steers were loudly praised until it got about that they were sold, and that the *Niagara* still lay in tar and *dishabille* at the Navy Yard.

Still though that was not the *Niagara*, everybody wondered when the *Niagara* would appear, according to the unerring announcement of the programme. Those posted, however, were no less anxiously looking for the English officers, Capt. Hudson and Mr. Field, and no less in a quandary which way to look for them. At half-past one P. M., a salute from the *Sabine* announced that somebody was coming. The steam tow-boat, *Isaac P. Smith*, was observed coming down the North River towards the Battery; the extra-quantity of bunting displayed indicated that somebody unusual was on board, and, when she fired a salute from her forward deck, it was made sure. She stopped alongside an emigrant barge, and the heroes of the Atlantic Cable appeared at the gangway. The *Sabine* boomed away from both broadsides, as the gallant officers stepped ashore and walked in procession through the old building. Captain Dayman looked a little surprised at the squads of Irish immigrants scattered through the place, who were regaling themselves on loaves of bread and chunks of cheese. Hats, boots and bonnets, hung in fine festoons upon clothes lines strung around the room. The heroes passed out of the Garden and across the delicious lawn in front (lately been filled in with City filth and the waste coal ashes) to the position assigned them in the procession, the band playing lively airs. They took seats in carriages provided for them, and awaited the moving of the procession. Not one in ten on the Battery observed their landing, or were cognizant of the fact. Thousands stood still, gazing out into the East River for the appearance of the *Niagara*, and were immensely disappointed when it became known long afterward that the heroes had actually landed. Mr. Talcott, the Superintendent of the Telegraph, was running from one point to another in pursuit of Mr Field, having a handful of messages directed from London to deliver to him

SCENES AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Policemen in uniform stood outside the door leading to the Mayor's, and prevented an early rush of visitors inside Victims of ticket swindlers, faro banks and mock auctions, wives whose eyes had been blackened and heads damaged by their brutal husbands, and representations of the usual daily heterogeneous class of complainants presented themselves to have their wrongs righted. They were all sent away, however, and told to come again. The injunction to depart was obeyed cheerfully upon their being told that it was cable day. A certain badge worn on the lapel of the coat, and certain tickets bearing certain signatures, acted as "open sesames." At 12 M, the Mayor's main office was well filled. The visitors were illustrious characters, and animated were their mutual greetings, the introductions and conversations. The Rev. Dr. Field, father of the chief hero of the day—occupied an arm chair by the side of Lord Napier. Although nearly seven decades of years have passed over the head of the venerated and honored clergyman, the glow of health is still perceptible upon his cheek, and a genial, wholesome look radiates from his countenance and undimmed eyes. He entered zealously into conversation with Lord Napier. The representative of Her Majesty's Government responded with his wonted ease and freedom and as usual was amused with democratic plainness. Bishop Hughes sat *vis-à-vis* with the Rev Dr. Mott, the venerable President of the Union College. The Bishop wore scarlet colored gloves, and upon the forefinger of his right hand was conspicuously visible his mammoth ruby ring, presented to him by the Pope at his ordination, and worn as the insignia of his office. The two conversed seemingly very pleasantly and harmoniously together. Peter Cooper, Esq, Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., and the Rev Drs. Adams and Spring formed a group by themselves. Professor Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, and Prof. Hedrick, formerly of the North Carolina University, were busily chatting in one corner, and but a few feet from them stood, similarly engaged, Professors Torrey and Webster. Benjamin H. Field, a brother of Cyrus, and Julius W. Tiemann, a brother of Mayor Tiemann, formed a talking duet. Mayor Tiemann occupied his time in conversation with Mr. Archibald, British Consul at this port.

At a few minutes after 1 P. M, the visitors left the Mayor's office and entered the carriages in waiting in front of the Hall, to drive to the Battery, to wait the arrival of the *Niagara*. Ladies—the wives, sisters and cousins of the Aldermen and others holding office in the City Hall—now began to pour in after the departure of the visitors referred to above, and soon the windows were filled with eager female faces.

The Procession.

Perhaps the best *coup d'œil*, or bird's-eye view of the procession, along its entire line of march, was that from the windows of the Times Building. Thence the procession could be accurately descried, and the appearance of almost every man examined as the whole mass swept into Printing House square, and round into the Park, underneath the arch which bore the motto, "The Path of Franklin led to a Field of Enterprise."

It must be confessed that the extreme length of the procession made it somewhat unwieldy, and stoppages at intervals were rather tedious to lookers on. But these delays could not well be helped, and it is a matter of wonder how such an incongruous mass could have ever been so systematically arranged

Long before the hour of two, at which time the procession ought to have appeared in the Park, every available spot for a sight was densely thronged with men, women, and children. But is was sometime after two o'clock that a body of Policemen, heralding the approach of the military, made their appearance. Then the crowd became enormous People crushed forward, and pushed forward, and squeezed forward to obtain a view of the Policemen and a troop of Cavalry, which, as it proved afterwards, were only sent out as an advance guard to clear the way. The Police were active enough in thrusting persons back, and the Cavalry, after they had arrived opposite Tammany, charged backwards in the direction of that venerated building, to the great inconvenience and discomfiture of those persons whose propinquity to the horses' rumps was closer than they could have wished. The crowd hastily gave way before, or rather behind, the pressure, and in a few moments a considerable space was cleared, in which the approaching columns could conveniently wheel round into the Park. While the public were thus on the tip-toe of expectation, a melon-vender in the midst of the throng did not lose the opportunity of doing a most excellent business; and some forty or fifty melons, within a briefer time than it takes us to record the incident, were demolished on the spot.

Our citizen soldiers seldom, if ever, appeared to better advantage than they did yesterday. They all marched in full companies; and when all marched well, it would be invidious to make distinctions. The cavalry, infantry, and artillery, all turned out in full force, and the military part of the procession was at least an hour and a half in passing any given spot. While they came down Park Row, the carriages containing the guests of the city, and other distinguished persons, came by Nassau-street, and then filed into line between the First and the Fifth Regiments. In one of the carriages, drawn by six horses, was Cyrus W. Field, Esq, and his presence was always greeted with tremendous cheers by the crowd, directly it was known. Mr. Field was accompanied by Mayor Tiemann. Following, in other carriages, were Lord Napier, the British Ambassador, Archbishop Hughes, Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, and his officers, Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*, and his officers, and a long string of vehicles in the rear that found it a difficult matter to make any progress up Broadway, so densely was that thoroughfare crowded. Between the cavalry and infantry of the Seventh Regiment marched the corps of Montreal Artillery who are on a visit to the City, and though they seemed rather warmly dressed for this latitude, they stepped out with perfect precision, and looked a most serviceable body of men. The Seventh Regiment itself was in its glory, and mustered some sixteen or seventeen Companies. It was during a momentary pause in the line of procession, and just after the 55th Regiment had passed by, that a cry of fire was raised. The City Hall bell, which had been lifted on a frame a few feet from the ground, was tolled with vivacity, and, in the direction of Chatham-square, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to arise. This diverted the attention of the crowd, and, as an engine at the moment came dashing through the Park, all who could tacked on to the "machine," and went off at the top of their speed Another engine appeared in a moment after, and standing room became more comfortable as the crowd diminished. It was fully four o'clock before even the military part of the procession had passed into the Park; but it is time we should give some more minute description of their appearance as well as of the immense concourse of civic and other societies, professions and trades represented on this great occasion:

The procession started from the Battery at two o'clock, according to the programme, a most vigorous and praiseworthy instance of punctuality, which is quite novel to our processions as they are usually conducted. First, there was a detachment of sixty Policemen, walking two-abreast. Then came a troop of Cavalry as an escort to the Grand Marshal, Brigadier-General Yates. The Special Aids followed, consisting of these gentlemen, General W. L. Morris, Captain John Calhoun, U. S. N.; Colonel H. P. Martin, Major George E. Baldwin, John B. Rich, General Paul N. Spofford, Colonel T. F. Peers, Colonel Edward Satterlee, Major S. M. Alford, Ambrose K. Striker. The military display was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the City. The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifty fifth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments, were out in full force, and conducted themselves finely. But the renowned Seventh, and the City Guard, were, all along the line, the glory of the procession, as far as its military character was concerned. Altogether, our citizen soldiery never appeared to greater advantage. They tried their best to be equal to the occasion, and succeeded. And their guests, of the Montreal Field Battery, were a marked feature in the procession, and were honored with loud and repeated cheers.

Owing to the immense crowd, which rendered the streets nearly impassable, the Second Division of the procession passed up Nassau-street to the Park, instead of proceeding by the direct route. After passing through the Park they went ahead of the military, in order to arrive at the Crystal Palace without the delay which would otherwise have occurred. This division was under the direction of Col. Joseph C. Pinckney, assisted by Col. Moses E. Crasto and Rufus E Crane It consisted of the members of the Common Council, Mayor Tiemann, and the hero of the day, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, his brother and the orator of the day David D. Field. Mr. Peter Cooper, with Captain Hudson, of the *Niagara*, and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*, the officers of the New-York, Newfoundland and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the Mayor and Common Council of the cities of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Among the military who closed in after the break in the procession, caused by this interference with the programme, the Irish regiment attracted great attention for its orderly appearance and fine discipline. Our Irish citizens are evidently rejoiced at the alliance of the United States and England, and went into the celebration yesterday like men heartily in earnest. The Germans also turned out magnificently, occupying nearly a mile of the procession, and carrying the rich satin banners of their respective societies and chorusses. The '76 Company, and the Veterans of 1812, escorted by the Continentals, were greeted everywhere with cordial cheers.

The trades, after all, were the most attractive feature of the procession, to the right-seers, in quest of novelty. The United States Express Company led the way, with a huge wagon, drawn by six splendid horses, decorated with red and white plumes, followed by another wagon, drawn by four horses Adams' Express drove their horses a tandem. Colgate & Co.'s Express turned out quite respectably Then came Adams' Express again, with a huge section of the cable coiled almost to a point, and thirty feet high at that, magnificently decorated with ribbons; the car, drawn by ten horses, being handsomely adorned with the flags of England and America. The crew of the *Niagara* followed, and were heartily, thunderously cheered during the whole procession. The American Telegraph Company were drawn by twelve horses, in another of Adams' Express wagons. An immense wagon, magnificently decorated, belonging to the St. David's Society, contained ten Minstrels, playing on Welch harps. At the end of the wagon was a model of the paying-out machinery of the cable, while the English and American flags covered the entire vehicle in profusion.

The Scotch followed, with a unique emblem, a Royal Crown, composed of flowers, surmounted by a cap of Liberty, also composed of flowers, on a pole sixteen feet high, bearing the motto, "We are brethren." Six bag-pipers were in attendance.

Next came the Mercantile Section of Cadets of Temperance, from Brooklyn. Then the New-York Typographical Society, in a huge wagon, drawn by eight horses, with a printing press 100 years old at work. The wagon was stripped of its canopy by a crush in Nassau-street. But even in its dilapidation it excited much admiration, and drew forth loud applause.

The Randall's Island Boys followed, marching admirably, and eliciting shouts of applause.

Sewing Machines were next in order. First came Wheeler & Wilson's, on a wagon, drawn by six horses, forming a handsome room, carpeted with Brussells, with a white canopy and pink sides, a gilt eagle surmounting the whole. Girls were at work at the Sewing Machines. Cummings & Canfield, Pianoforte Manufacturers, had nine workmen operating on their instruments, in a carriage, drawn by six horses. Messrs. Gilbert & Co. also made a similar display.

Bartholf's Sewing Machine was exhibited on a vehicle drawn by twelve horses, and bearing the inscription, "Triumph of Science—Song of the Shirt." A young girl sat sewing werrily with thread and needle in the old way, telling mutely, but unmistakably, the tale of the "Song of the Shirt." Behind her were hearty damsels, merrily working away at the sewing machine, while children in white frocks, and wreaths of flowers adorning their heads, scattered bills among the crowd.

Models of steam engines followed. Then a delegation of butchers on horseback, numbering nearly 700. A huge stuffed ox, labeled "Ox Washington,"—and said, when living, to have weighed 3,204 pounds,—drawn on a vehicle by four horses, was a notable feature. Afterwards followed a pen of sheep, on a wagon, drawn by six horses, with this inscription, "The fields of Agriculture pay homage to the Field of science."

A beautiful object in the procession was a miniature country market, containing living sheep, pigs, ponies, and an enormous dog to guard them,—the corners of the vehicle on which they were carried being decorated with huge shocks of corn.

Hecker & Sons, of the Croton Flour Mills, had eleven cars in the procession, representing the whole process of producing their flour, with a bag going to the grist-mill, as in the olden time. Then came a detachment of milkmen, with cars filled with "Pure Milk."

The New-York Moulding and Planing Company had a vehicle, and a model of their machine.

Various lager-bier wagons followed, with jocose inscriptions, such as "Pure Bier and no Cocculus."

A patent life boat, from Larchar's Gutta Percha Establishment, highly decorated with flags of all nations, was drawn on one of the National Express wagons.

Belloni, Farrar & Co.'s coal-wagon, laden with American cannel coal, was drawn by fifteen horses, harnessed in line.

Mr. Herring, Inventor and Proprietor of the Patent Safe, made a very fine show in the procession. The finest specimens of his manufacture, most ornately adorned, were exhibited on a handsome vehicle, beautifully ornamented, and drawn by four fine horses.

A curious feature was a huge wagon, belonging to Fairbanks' Scales and Meneely's Bells Company. A huge bell was kept ringing, by two men, who worked at it with a will.

But these were only a portion of the features of the procession, which excelled any procession which has taken place in this City since the Erie Canal Celebration and the Croton Water Festival, even if they surpassed it. It was full four miles in length, and drew forth more people to witness it, than unimaginative people thought that New York contained. As a feature of the Atlantic Telegraph Celebration, it will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

At the Crystal Palace.

Long before there was any indication of the arrival of the procession in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace, the streets were thronged with the curious, and the interior of the building contained several thousand of those who had been fortunate enough to secure tickets. There was nothing then visible to interest the spectators outside or inside the building. Those in the streets amused themselves with speculations as to the probable time the miserably-managed procession would arrive, and those in the building passed the time in informing each other where various objects of interest used to stand, when the Palace was in its glory. It was not until after 5 o'clock that any official evidence of a demonstration was apparent. At about that time the New York Harmonic Society, with instrumental aids, arrived, and were conducted to an elevated position in the eastern portion of the transept. On their appearance they were greeted with applause by the people. Then another lapse of over an hour occurred, during which there was an opportunity of observing that in the matter of decorations there was, with one very moderate exception, no indication of the character of the demonstration about to take place. Nevertheless, there was plenty of room, and as every one present anticipated a treat in what was to take place no one was disposed to grumble or complain. But they were dissatisfied. And, in this connection, it is exceedingly appropriate to express a regret that a demonstration in which the people were so generally interested, should have been entrusted to persons who, to use a very mild phrase, were wholly incompetent to its proper management. It was supposed that the demonstration was in the hands of a Committee of the Common Council; but just after Councilman Bunce had arranged the platform properly and appropriately for the occasion, and for all parties concerned, a Mr. Lowber (he of "Lowber-claim" notoriety) appeared, and with an impudence that, perhaps, ought to have been anticipated, directed important alterations. Councilman Bunce, knowing that what Lowber proposed would seriously effect some of the most important features of the celebration, made objections; but on the arrival of an over-excited Alderman, he was overruled, much to the aforesaid Alderman's subsequent regret About this time, and in the midst of great confusion, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. Everett, Captain Hudson, Captain Dayman, and the other prominent men in connection with the Atlantic Cable enterprise arrived and were conducted to the platform. As soon as the people were aware of their presence, three hearty cheers were given; and the immediate arrival of the 71st Regiment, in excellent order, and the fine effect of their evolutions and general appearance in the gallery, called the attention of the people from the bungling on the platform, and put them again in the best of humor. Before the military had concluded their manœuvres, Mayor Tieman, and Mayor Powell of Brooklyn; Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Adams, the Venerable Dr. Nott, Mr. Field's father, Lord Napier, Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, and many others who were to take honorable part in the proceedings, arrived, and were conducted to places upon the platform. When the dignitaries had been seated, the crew of the *Niagara* entered from the west, with models of their vessel, and of the *Agamemnon*, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The models were placed in front of the platform, and the people anxiously awaited the commencement of the proceedings.

Six o'clock having at length arrived, and the building being then pretty well filled, Mayor Tiemann advanced and called the assemblage to order. When the applause with which the Mayor's preliminary remarks were received had subsided, the New-York Harmonic Society, conducted by Mr. Geo. F. Bristow, and supported by delegations from Brooklyn and Williamsburg, sang Haydn's well-known chorus:

Achieved is the glorious work,
Our song let be the praise of God,
Glory to his name forever!
He sole on high exalted reigns;
Hallelujah! Amen!

After prayer by the Rev. Wm. Adams, the annexed ode, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, was sung:

THE CABLE.

AN ODE BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Air—"*Star-Spangled Banner.*"

Oh, say not the old times were brighter than these,
When banners were torn from the warriors that bore them;
Oh say not the ocean, the storm, or the breeze,
Are freest or proudest when war thunders o'er them;
For the battle's red light grows pale to the sight,
When the pen wields its power, or thought feels its might;
Now mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been;
Oh. God bless our President! God save the Queen!

Let the joy of the world in rich harmony rise,
Let the sword keep its sheath, and the cannon its thunder;
Now intellect reigns from the earth to the skies,
And science links nations, that war shall not sunder
Where the mermaids still weep, and the pearls lie asleep,
Thought flashes in fire through the fathomless deep:
Now mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been;
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

When the sunset of yesterday flooded the west,
Our old mother country lay far in the distance;
But the lightning has struck!—we are close to her breast,
That beautiful land that first gave us existence!
We feel, with a start the quick pulse of her heart—
And the mother and child are no longer apart!
For mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been!
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen!

The blood that was kindred throbs proudly once more
And the glow of our joy fills the depths of the ocean;
It thrills through the waves, and it sings on the shore,
Till the globe to its poles, feels the holy commotion.
Let us join in our might, and be earnest for light;
Where the Saxon blood burns, let it strive for the right;
For mind reigns triumphant where slaughter has been;
Oh, God bless our President! God save the Queen,

This was received with tumultuous cheering.

Mayor Tiemann again advanced, and, addressing Cyrus W. Field, Esq., said:

MAYOR TIEMANN'S ADDRESS TO CYRUS W. FIELD.

Sir: History records but few enterprises of such "great pith and moment" as to command the attention and at the same time enlist the sympathies of all mankind. In all ages warlike expeditions have been undertaken on a scale of grandeur sufficient to astonish the world; but the evils which are inseparable from their prosecution have always sent a thrill of horror through the anxious nations. The discovery of this Western Continent even, the grandest event of modern times, was made by an insignificant fleet which left the shores of Portugal without attracting the notice of the civilized world. Far different has been the history of the daring and difficult enterprise of uniting the Old World and New by means of the Electric Telegraph.

From the very outset the good, the great, and the wise of all lands beneath the sun have watched with intense anxiety, and even when doubt existed, with warm interest, every step taken towards the accomplishment of what was universally acknowledged to be the most momentous undertaking of an age made marvelous by wonderful scientific and mechanical achievements. The two greatest and freest nations of the globe by independent constitutional legislation, and by the aid of their finest ships and their ablest officers and engineers, combined together to insure success. Capital was liberally subscribed by private citizens in a spirit which put greed to the blush The Press on both sides of the Atlantic recorded the details of the progress of the undertaking with cordial interest and secured the generous sympathies of men of all kindreds, and tongues and nations in its behalf. You were thus fortunate, Sir, in being identified with a project of such magnificent proportions and universal concern.

But the enterprise itself was no less fortunate in being projected and carried into execution by a man whom no obstacles could daunt, no disasters discourage, no doubts paralyze, no opposition dishearten. If you, to whom the conduct of this great enterprise was assigned by the will of Providence and the judgment of your fellow-men, had been found wanting in courage, in energy, in determination, and in a faith that was truly sublime, the very grandeur of the undertaking would only have rendered its failure the more conspicuous But, Sir, the incidents of the expedition, and the final result—too familiar to all the world to need repetition here—have demonstrated that you possessed all the qualities essential to achieve a successful issue It is for this reason that you now stand out from among your fellow-men a mark for their cordial admiration and grateful applause.

The city of your home delights to honor you; your fellow-citizens, conscious that the glory of your success is reflected back upon them, are proud that your lot has been cast among them. They have already testified their appreciation of your great services and heroic perseverance by illuminations, processions, serenades and addresses And now, Sir, the Municipal Government of this, the first city on

[*Continued on Fifth Page.*]

SAINT PETERSBURG.

Cronstadt—Approach to the Capitol—My Arrival—Earliest Impressions—General Intelligence of the Population—Reception of Col. Pickens—The Temperature of the Climate—Hume, the American Medium—His Marriage—Alexander Dumas among the Russians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

After a delightful passage of sixty hours up the Baltic, from Stettin, we arrived at Cronstadt at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and saw, for the first time, those magnificent fortifications which became so widely celebrated during the late war, in consequence of the unsuccessful cruise of the fleet under Admiral Napier. The subsequent declaration of Napier, in reference to the impregnability of Cronstadt, is certainly well founded. The splendid fortress is abundantly able to defy the combined navies of the world, and the Russian people may justly be proud of so superb and so reliable a shield to their capital.

From what had frequently been said, we fully anticipated a detention of several hours at Cronstadt, before being permitted to enter the Bay and steam up the Neva to the city. Such was not, however, the case; and the polite attention of the Russian custom-house officers contrasted most agreeably with the unceremonious treatment travelers are apt to receive at the hands of petty officials in several other European States. The passengers and luggage were promptly transferred from the *Vladimir* to a steamer of lighter draught, and in less than two hours we saw the golden dome and spires of St. Isaac's glowing under the dazzling Summer sun of the North, and found ourselves in the City of Palaces.

My initial letter must almost necessarily be one of generalities, and I fall naturally into a description of first impressions. An American cannot fail to be most favorably struck with a first view of Russia and the Russians. Among the passengers on board the steamer from Stettin, were several Russian gentlemen of high rank, who evinced the deepest interest in American affairs, and displayed a knowledge of our country and institutions really surprising. There is no exaggeration in the belief that the Russian people entertain for us sentiments of genuine admiration and regard. This feeling was immensely augmented by the reports which reached here during the Crimean war of the lively interest evoked in the United States by that great struggle. I found all of these gentlemen thoroughly conversant with our public affairs, and they discussed the "Mormon War," the "Search Question," the "Nicaragua Canal," "Kansas," the "Pacific Railroad," American politics and kindred subjects with as much ease as if they had passed several months in America and had made themselves practically acquainted with the topics of the day. When we take into consideration how little Americans know of Russia, we can more readily appreciate the industry with which the intelligent classes of this country have collected exact information in relation to us, and the eagerness with which they listen to any facts tending to give them a still wider and more intimate knowledge of the United States.

Our new Minister, Mr. Pickens, has arrived at St. Petersburg, and formally entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He has been presented to the Emperor and Empress, at Peterhoff, one of the Czar's magnificent Summer residences on the Neva, a few miles below the capital. Mr. Seymour, our late Minister, availed himself of the same occasion to take leave of His Imperial Majesty, and proposes, I understand, to make an extended tour of the Empire before returning home. It is stated that Col. Pickens was most flatteringly received by His Imperial Majesty, and he certainly enters upon his mission under exceedingly favorable auspices. Though this is undoubtedly the most magnificent Court of Europe, and all the surroundings of the Imperial presence are in keeping with the splendor and power of the Sovereign of a great and vast Empire, the Emperor himself is said to be so kind and so frank in his manner toward those who have the good fortune to approach him, as at once to remove any feeling of constraint natural under the circumstances. I repeat only the experience of such of my countrymen as have had the honor of a presentation to His Imperial Majesty, all of whom have been enchanted with their reception. Indeed Americans have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the cordial friendship entertained for them and for their country in Russia, and by none is this kindly feeling more unmistakably manifested than by the Imperial family and the high functionaries of the Court and Government.

The weather here during the past month has been oppressively sultry. I am told that the heat of the present Summer is quite unprecedented in St. Petersburg, and a gentleman who has resided in Russia for twenty years past assures me that he has never before experienced such prolonged and intense heat. Certainly, in no part of the United States have I ever felt so severely the effects of the Summer sun, which, in this far Northern latitude, seems at mid-day to blaze just overhead, as if tempted to melt everything exposed to his scorching rays. In fact, so very hot has been and is the weather, that the large quantity of ice stored during the last Winter is rapidly dissolving, and fears are expressed that, before the close of the Summer, it will have become a rare and expensive article, instead of a necessity which all ranks are accustomed to possess.

Hume, the celebrated (or notorious) "spirit rapper," has arrived in St. Petersburg. You have, of course, heard of this man. He is by birth a Scotchman, but is, I believe, a naturalized citizen of the United States. He created quite a *furore* in Paris, some months ago, and was well received by the Emperor Napoleon, who is said to be a believer in the "science" professed by Mr. Hume. If the stories told of his exploits may be credited, Hume has performed some feats calculated to shake the judgment of the least credulous, and it is positively asserted that in one of his exhibitions before the French Court, he "evoked" the spirit of Napoleon I., who graciously presented his hand, from beneath the table, for the faithful to kiss, of which rare opportunity many persons present eagerly availed themselves. I suppose you have heard this tale before, as also the report of the impending marriage between Hume and a Russian lady of rank and wealth. It is this conjugal project which brings our "medium" to St. Petersburg; but while he continues to assert that his magic powers are unimpaired, he refuses longer to exercise them, and intimates his intention to settle down quietly to the enjoyment of the good things of this life, leaving the other world to take care of itself. Malicious rumors have been in circulation, to the effect that the lady had manifested a disposition to take back her troth, and that, *par conséquent*, there would be no wedding; or that Hume would, at least, be obliged to go at the old trade, if only long enough to summon from the vasty deep some potent black spirit or gray, to impress upon the *fiancée* the necessity of keeping her word. In the meantime, the spiritual necromancer has coolly given the lie direct to this gossip, by espousing the lady. The ceremony took place on Sunday evening last, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in presence of several witnesses.

Alexander Dumas, *père*, also is with us; but here conjecture seems to be at fault. Nobody knows what brings him to St. Petersburg. Some say: "Merely a *voyage d'agrément*"—others, that the great novelist has exhausted other fields, and comes to obtain the materials for a Russian *Monte Cristo*, or *Trois Mousquetaires*. Others, again, declare that Dumas intends to wind up his long literary career by writing a solid and substantial work—the History of Russia, in fifty volumes, for example. We hear whispers, too, that all this is gammon, pure and unadulterated, and that he comes to the capital merely to make a fortune by undertaking the direction or management of the French Theatre; entirely relinquishing literature to the younger hands of his son, Alexander, Jr., the gentleman who has so greatly elevated (!) the character of French fiction in the "Dame aux Camélias," "La Vie à Vingtans," "Le demi-monde," and kindred *moral* romances and dramas, "founded upon fact." M. Dumas is sojourning here with a Russian nobleman, whom he accompanied from Paris.

I hear of but few arrivals of Americans in St. Petersburg. Mrs. Gwin, wife of the distinguished Senator from California, has paid a flying visit to Russia, taken a trip to Moscow, and returned Parisward by the last steamer. Yours, truly,

Mark Random.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Close of Summer—Emerson and Whittier—Training—The Spiritualists—Theatrical—Weekly Papers—Mortuary—Meeting of the Democratic State Convention—Trouble Among the Republicans—New-York Politics, &c., &c.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The last days of Summer are apparently disposed to atone for the somewhat churlish conduct of their immediate predecessors, and to see what they can do in the way of putting up our harvest, so that it will be worth our while to cut it down. Not that the weather is hot, by any means. Yesterday was tolerably hot, but to-day there is a dash of coolness in the air that would not be inappropriate to October. Still there is an improvement on what has been, and we may reasonably look forward to the perfection of the cereals during the coming three weeks. From the first of September to the autumnal equinox, New-England rarely has much to complain of in the way of cold. There is a chance yet for white pants to get their revenge on white frost.

The valuation of Lowell shows a smaller falling off in the value of property there than might have been expected, seeing how that place has suffered from the hard times. Last year the amount was $21,371,000: this year it is $20,800,000. The rate of taxation is $8 40 on $1,000, and the poll-tax is $1 75. There are 6,790 polls, showing a decrease of 521 since 1857, and of 606 since 1855. Property is everywhere feeling the benefit of the increase of the poll-tax.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's portrait is to be painted by Mr. C. F. Barry, for an English engraving; and Mr. Whittier is to be served in the same way. The philosopher is no beauty, neither is the poet; but, on the principle of "handsome is *as* handsome does," they'll pass muster quite respectably.

This is our "training season," when our uniformed militia lay up a good stock of rheumatism, and also what Mr. Squeers calls "lumbagers." The Second Division trained at Winter Island in Salem harbor, on the 25th, 26th and 27th. It is a great pity the exhibition did not last longer, so that the division might have had the benefit of the juicy rains of the 28th. That would have made them acquainted with one branch of campaigning that is of more consequence than fighting—with the necessity of being up to the weather. They would have got more mud than glory had they remained in camp twenty-four hours longer. Where the next melo-drama is to be held, I don't recollect.

The Spiritualists are very numerous in this State, and are to be counted by thousands, some say by tens of thousands. They have, like other religious associations, their pic-nics and other social gatherings, which are numerously attended. They do not make so much noise as they did last year, when the Cambridge men were doing their best to make martyrs of them, but they have grown much since that time.

The Howard Athenæum is to be reopened on next Monday evening, Sept. 6. Charles Fisher, who was two years at Burton's, is to be of the company. John Brougham's "Quentin Matsys" is to be brought out there. Mr. Barry is at work at the Boston, and will open it on the 13th September. He has a number of new actors engaged.

It is just a year since "the panic" began in Boston, and there is not so much change in the times as a year ought to bring forth. The business that is looking up most is that of weekly newspapers. The *Olive Branch* has passed into the hands of Messrs. Upham & Dix, who are very enterprising men, and will make it successful. Messrs Jones & Parker have started a new weekly called the *Express*, which is a very handsome sheet. Mr. Gleason, who made a fortune by the publication of one weekly, and then retired, is about to start another paper of the same kind, and will make another fortune I dare to say. Report says that Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. are about to commence the publication of a weekly paper which, I suppose, will be of a literary stamp.

I have still to note a large increase of deaths here, the number last week being 103—54 females and 49 males; the sex keeping the position ahead on the *Via Doloroso* which they had won the previous week. All but thirty of the deceased were of five years of age, or under that age. There were 7 deaths of persons whose ages ranged from 50 to past 80 years; and 19 of persons betwen 20 and 50. Boston would seem to be a capital place for middle-aged people, and for those who have passed out of the gristle of youth; but it is a bad place for little children.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Worcester, Sept. 2, next Thursday. The lists of delegates chosen embrace many influential and respectable names, and the Convention will be both numerous and able. For some days past Butler stock is looking up, and the friends of Gen. Butler have been working vigorously. If he really desires the nomination, the General must have changed his opinions much during the last month. I know that he has said he did not wish for the gubernatorial nomination, and that he would not accept it, while he desires the Congressional nomination of his party in the Eighth District. Perhaps he has changed his mind, with a view to the future. From some cause or other, Gov. Banks becomes every day more and more unpopular, and it is a very common saying that he will be saved from defeat only by the occurrence of the Congressional elections, which, by making the result turn upon the Slavery question, will constrain not a few men to support the entire Republican nominations who would not do so if the contest were strictly of a local character. The election of '59 will be purely local, with many good offices—such as sheriffs, &c.—to trade upon, and Gen. Butler may think it worth his while to take the nomination now, though destined to barrenness, in the firm belief that it will prove a good thing a year hence. Others may have the same view, and wish for the nomination on the same account. Gen. Butler is no favorite with the Hunker Democrats, who know that he used to be the intimate associate of Senator Wilson, and who suspect him of entertaining liberal views on the subject of Slavery. Should he be nominated, it will be an indication that our democrats are becoming weary of Pro-Slavery ascendency in their councils, unless, indeed, the Convention should pass wholesale resolves in favor of the Administration, which would neutralize any Abolition tendencies of a mere nomination for a State office.

At the Democratic meeting in Randolph, to choose delegates to the State Convention, a resolve was unanimously passed in favor of Mr. Beach's nomination. This would not be matter to note, were it not that Randolph is a Hunker place, and that the meeting was held under the auspices of old Brad Wales, one of the Deputy Collectors of this port, and Austin's chief flunkey. The Custom-House is opposed to Gen. Butler, and therefore it goes for Beach, not as loving the Springfield man, but because it hates him two or three degrees less than it hates the Lowell man. Yet rumor says that Gen. Butler means to have the Collectorship if Austin should be chosen to Congress from the Third District. If he should not become Collector until that event occurs, he'll have to wait until the Rothschilds shall have rebuilt the Temple of Solomon,—and the cedars for that purpose haven't yet been planted on Lebanon.

In New-Bedford there are two sets of delegates chosen, the one headed by Mr. Howland, who was ousted out of the Collectorship through Austin's sneaking arts; and the other by a person named Swift, who, it is to be hoped, will prove a slow coach. The difference between the two parties is, that the one wishes for the offices while the other has them.

Mr. Austin is working hard for the Democratic Congressional nomination in No. 3, and his friends are packing the caucuses with a good deal of skill. The apparent demoralization of the Republicans is causing Democratic nominations to look up, like certain sorts of fancy stocks in bad times.

The nomination of Gen. Cushing is very strongly urged on the Democrats of No. 6, but it is impossible to say with how much effect, as yet. He is not likely to be lost sight of for want of "puffing" in the papers, and, rather than not be kept before the people in that way, he would so far lay aside his proverbial modesty as to write "puffs" of himself in his *Age*, as was his custom when a youth. If he doesn't know his own good qualities, who does?

The disaffection that exists in the Banks party has been curiously illustrated in course of the last ten days. Some pungent letters, dated Boston, have appeared in the Worcester *Transcript*, a leading Republican journal, and reflecting on the Governor and others. They were signed "Cayenne," and not improperly, for they contained a good deal of pepper that had had none of its powers lessened by adulteration. It turned out that they were written by Mr. Dexter A. Parker, who is a young man, and has for two years been one of the Worcester Representatives in our Legislature. Their boldness and point would have secured for them readers in abundance under any circumstances, but they have been chiefly valuable as expressions of discontent with the State Government on the part of many who took advanced posts in the Republican work of last year. I have been surprised with the number of men, and the description of men, who have heartily approved of Mr. Parker's letters, and who speak of them as uttering truths that have been too long suppressed. It has been attempted to weaken the force of these letters by saying that Mr. Parker was a Know Nothing, as if the Governor had not been of that determination himself, and had not preferred Know-Nothingism to Republicanism for three years. But the men who approve of the course of Mr. Parker, who say he has spoken the right word at the right time, are not Know-Nothings, but good, original Republicans. They believe, and now are saying, that if such men as Franklin Haven, George White, Sam. Hooper, and other Old Hunker Whigs and Democrats, bitter enemies of Colonel Fremont, and who denounced all Fremonters as disunionists and traitors, are good enough to be the officers and influential advisers of Governor Banks, then it is time to look out for a new chief. Then comes the suspicion, if not something stronger and clearer than that, that the Back Bay business is a perfect sink of corruption, and that the hostility which led to Mr. Fuller's removal, and to Mr. Haven's appointment, was owing to the existence of a determination to turn the great improvement into the means of making certain rich men richer, and certain poor men rich. There is not another man living who was so well qualified for the Commissionership as Mr. Fuller, and he was and is a thorough Republican in his politics, and yet he was turned out of the place without any cause whatever, save that his manner did not please the State House Chesterfield. Mr. Haven, who succeeded him, is President of the Merchants' Bank, and a good officer for that institution; but he knows nothing about the Back Bay business, which he probably never thought of until he was made a Commissioner. Now, if the stockholders of the Merchants' Bank had turned Mr. Haven out of their Presidency, and given that office to Mr. Fuller, they would have acted just as foolishly for their own interest as Gov. Banks has acted for the interest of the State in giving Mr. Fuller's office to Mr. Haven. But private individuals never act thus foolishly. It is only in public matters—in politics, that such transcendent folly is made the rule of action. I see that papers in other States express surprise that there should be anger and excitement here because of Mr. Haven's appointment, wondering what politics can have to do with a Back Bay Commissionership. They do not understand the matter. If the Commission had just been appointed, or if Mr. Fuller had resigned his seat at the Board, or a vacancy had in any other way happened there, not a word would have been said against the appointment of a Democrat competent to the work of the office; but to turn out an able and an experienced officer—a man of unblemished integrity, whose labors, it is notorious, have been most profitable to the State, is quite another thing; and no matter how excellent, personally, his Democratic successor may be, the act is indefensible. The Democrats speak of the business with utter loathing, for *they* see through the whole business. The *Post* is hard as a millstone in its notice of Mr. Haven's appointment, declaring emphatically that that gentleman has no sympathy with the opinions of the Republicans. The only defence I have heard of the Governor's conduct is not very flattering to him. It is, that he wishes to have a Democrat at the Board, in order that the Democrats may bear the blame of failure if anything should go wrong in the business! The Democrats are so very easily cheated.

New-York politics attract considerable attention here, in view of the fusion between the Republicans and the Americans, of which so much is said in your papers. One thing, however, is an impenetrable mystery to us in connection with the subject. Why is a fusion necessary to defeat the Democrats? In 1856 your Republicans had a plurality of 80,000. Now, after losing largely from this number, they ought to be able to carry the State, unless, indeed, the Republicans have not only lost 45,000 votes, but the Democrats have gained all the Republicans have lost, which, I presume, is not to be asserted. Your Fremont vote was a Republican vote, while ours was a Republican and an American vote. And while we could not endure a breach in our vote without cutting our majority down to a mere plurality, at the election of '57, you, to all outward appearance, stand where you did two years ago, and yet the Democrats are not hopeless of success. No one, I suppose, believes the American Party in New-York is any stronger now than it was in '56; and if none of the Republicans have gone over to the Democracy, what has become of the Fremont plurality of that year, which was equal to about three-fourths of our whole Fremont vote. The cause of the breach in the Fremont party of Massachusetts is well known. It was the result of individual ambition endeavoring to take advantage of some slight difference of sentiment that existed in the mass. Gov. Gardner took with him about 20,000 Fremonters, the rest of his supporters being composed of Democrats, Whigs and Fillmorers. No such breach has happened in your State, and to us it seems as if the Republican Party of New-York ought to stand to-day precisely where it stood two years ago, though it cannot so stand if American assistance is necessary to enable it to beat the Democrats. If you can explain why this thing is, you would oblige many here, who are looking with interest to your campaign.

Thyme.

Universal Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some years past the writer of this suggested to a then Member of Congress the propriety of equalizing the value of coin used in this country and Europe. The response was that it could not be done. Since then a commission has been appointed, and I understand are now in Europe for the purpose named. If the following is worthy of a place, please publish it; if not, not.

I would suggest that *gold* be the *standard*, for though it can be dissolved, it cannot be dissipated but will return to itself by chemical action.

Let the Victoria be equal in value to	$10
Emperor (French)	10
Tcar (Russ)	10
Eagle, as now	10
Aliquot parts by decimals.	
Further,	
Victoria and Albert	$20
Emperor and Empress	20
Tcar and Tcarzina	20
Double Eagle	20

Let the fineness of the gold and the alloy be determined, so that all shall be alike. Then all other gold coin to be only passed by weight. Silver in the same way as an article of commerce, except for pieces of less than one dollar, which either country may debase to suit their own convenience or wants. Other nations will soon unite in the arrangement.

The value of the pieces to be equal in fineness and alloy. Yours,

F.

Shall a Commemorative Medal be Struck.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, held on Monday, the following letter was received from the Director of the Mint:

United States Mint, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Board of Trade of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen: I venture to suggest to the Board of Trade, that under its auspices, an appropriate medal be struck to commemorate the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable from Europe to America; and that the head of our distinguished Morse, the inventor of the Telegraph, be placed on one side of the medal.

Great military achievements have been commemorated by medals; but here is a peaceful event more illustrious than any which war has produced. In the language of the President of the United States, "It is a triumph more glorious, because more useful, than was ever won by the conqueror on the field of battle."

If this suggestion shall be favorably received by your Board, I will, if required, lend whatever assistance may be in my power to carry it into effect.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

James Ross Snowden.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

Routes to the Springs—Wild and Picturesque Scenery—The Warm Springs—The Hot and Healing Springs—The White Sulphur—The Red Sulphur, &c.—Their Medicinal Properties—Habits of the People, &c., &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In going to the Virginia Springs from New-York, the first corporation encouraged is the New-Jersey Railroad—8 A. M. train—which, and its obliging connections and relations deposit you at 6.57 P. M. at the seat of the Federal Government, where certain individuals, from motives of the purest philanthropy, almost dismember you in offering the hospitalities of their omnibus, which is the medium of transport to the Alexandria steamboat; the which, in its turn, affords a half hour's delightful sail on the Potomac, and an opportunity of enjoying pure oxygen and the cool evening breeze on the river—all most grateful after the dust, heat, and everlasting jar and jerk of the rail-track.

Arriving at Alexandria, the *hostelrie* known as Newton's affords, for the night, quite comfortable accommodations—the *specialité* of whose cook, by the way, is the mutton chop, *not* burned to a cinder.

Alexandria is left without many tears at 7:05 A. M., per Orange and Alexandria Railroad—eighty-eight miles to Gordonsville—where you are taken by the Virginia Central train coming west from Richmond, and passing through a magnificently rolling country, on a continually ascending grade, are deposited at 5:30 P. M. at Jackson's River, at the terminus, for the White Sulphur, distant thirty-one miles per stage; or at 5 P. M. at Millboro', distant fifteen miles, per stage, from the Warm Sulphur.

On taking the stages, you find yourself fairly in the highlands, in a region almost Alpine, and frowning mountain and smiling valley, forest, crag, and ravine all give to the scene ever-varying features of the wild and beautiful. The air is clear and invigorating—the skies of a more vivid blue—herds of cattle and sheep are grazing on the mountain side, their tinkling bells chiming pleasingly—below us the valley smiles in the fulness of its richness, watered by the winding stream, that here and there dashes by us a roaring torrent down the dark abyss.

The softer foliage of the lowlands gives place to that of a more rugged character—the beach, the rugged pines, the birch, the firs and hemlocks, the sturdy oaks, the bright green bay, the rhododendron, with its rosy clusters, the mountain laurel and the ferns, all betoken a more rigorous climate and increased altitude.

The first Spring of note *en route* from the north is the *Bath Alum*, about ten miles from Millboro', whose waters, containing as principal ingredients iron and alumina, are efficacious in scrofulous, eruptive, dyspeptic and nervous derangements.

Then comes at a distance of 5 miles from the above, the *Warm Sulphur*, where is one of the best kept and commodious hotels in the mountains. These springs are situated in a charming vale at the western base of the warm spring mountain—whence is a view of surpassing beauty. Here is the famous and truly delicious bath, the largest natural warm bath in the world. It is formed into an octagon 38 feet in diameter, and is of an average depth of five feet. The average temperature of the water is 98°. The gas which briskly rises in the bath consists of nitrogen, with minute quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. The bathing, diving and swimming about in this great warm tub is so fascinating, that it is often improperly prolonged and carried to an injurious excess. The subscriber tried it twice, and after being rubbed down by the attendant Ethiopian, felt almost as fine as a "three-year old." Its healing virtues are most apparent in cases of gout, rheumatism, paralysis and cutaneous disorders.

We next come to the Hot Springs, within the easy walking distance of five miles from the Warm. Here are six naturally medicated baths, varying in temperature from 100° to 106°. The hottest of these baths, there familiarly called "the Boiler," is quite a formidable affair, and when used imprudently may prove highly injurious, as it did in two instances this season. Used advisedly, however, these waters are said to have extraordinary power in the cure of chronic rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, dyspepsia, glandular swellings, and other kindred diseases.

Three miles from the hot are the "the Healing Springs," in one of the most beautiful of valleys, closely framed by forest and mountain. The accommodations at this little spot appear most commodious. These Springs have but recently come into general notice, and no regular analysis seems to have been made of their waters. Their temperature is uniformly at 84°. Many suppose iodine to be a main ingredient of these Springs. If so, they would be most valuable, inasmuch as there is as yet no spring known containing in an eminent degree this powerful alterative. The virtues of this water is said to be quite extraordinary in the cure of ulcers, scrofula, intractable affections of the skin, gout, neuralgia, chronic opthalmia, and more particularly in obstinate glandular affections.

The White Sulphur Spring, the Sampson of the mountains, is the most famous and fashionable of the Springs, and, as I think will, before long, be the most extensive and popular watering-place in the world. Its intrinsic advantages and beauties are great, and when its present corporate proprietors have carried out their projected improvements, the place will be unequalled as a healthful and pleasant resort.

These Springs are distant about thirty miles south of Healing Springs, and thirty-one miles from Jackson's river, the Virginia central terminus.

The buildings consist of an immense central edifice of brick, of good architectural appearance, and of palatial proportions. It contains, probably, the largest dining-room extant, being about 300 feet by 60. Attached at either end are ball and drawing rooms. Above are sleeping accommodations for guests.

This main-building is in the centre of a verdant lawn of many acres in extent, and agreeably undulating—around which are pleasingly disposed at least a hundred picturesque cottages or cabins, which form the greater part of the sleeping accommodations for guests. The beautiful *plateau* constituting the ground of the springs, is framed on all sides by lofty mountains luxuriant in foliage. The accessories of elegant and varying society, music, facilities for fine driving and walking, and the fine tonic and stimulating effects of the water on the system, render the place in every way attractive. The waters of these springs have almost a national reputation in the cure of many of the prominent afflictions of humanity. They abound in carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gas, are cool in temperature, and soon become very palatable.

The Red Sulphur Spring is distant 42 miles from the White. The stage stops for dining passengers at the Salt Sulphur, a charming locality, where dyspeptics do most resort, and where the *cuisine* is rated the finest in the mountains.

The Red Sulphur Springs are of long-established reputation. They contain more sulphuretted hydrogen gas even than the White, and their use is indicated in cases in which the White Sulphur waters would be used with injurious stimulating effects. Their great efficacy, however, is in cases of chronic phthisis, laryngitis and bronchitis. The great value of the waters consists in their wonderful and mysterious effects upon the circulation, reducing the pulse in many instances, in a few days, from 100 or 115 to a healthy normal state.

In this charming retreat may be realized all of the beauties of that famous valley in Abyssinia beautifully pictured by Johnson as the abode of Rasselas and his friends.

Friend Cowles, a New-Englander, who is the *Major Domo* at this locality, does all in his power to make the stay of visitors attractive.

Besides the Springs above enumerated, are the Blue Sulphur, further to the west, frequented by the denizens of Western Virginia and Tennessee. Also, the "Red Sweet" and the "Old Sweet," within about a mile of each other, and about seventeen distant from the White Sulphur. There all the fashionable visitors at the White Sulphur resort after the season at the latter is terminated, to enjoy the good fare, social hilarity and, above all, the fine tonic champagne bath, which is considered the most delicious extant, and worthy, in itself, of a visit to this locality. Besides the above Springs, there are many others in this medically-favered State—such as the Rock Bridge Alum, famous in dysentery and dyspepsia; the Fauquier White Sulphur; the Roanoke Red, and a score of others of lesser note.

The communication between all these different springs is by stages run by one incorporated Company, and profitably conducted. The turnpike roads, over these mountains, though requiring continual labor, are kept in admirable repair, and the stage-ride of from five to forty miles between the different springs, affords, with its accompaniments of beautiful scenery, fine roads and sociable company, one of the not least agreeable features of the mountains, and the exercise is possibly a source of as much benefit to the invalid as the imbibition of the waters.

The region that embraces these springs is of great extent, and of extraordinary fertility in its effusion of mineral water. It is traversed by the Allegany Chain and Blue Ridge, and produces every few miles springs, which, though the sulphur element predominates, possess other constituencies of the most varied and opposite character; efficacious in the cure or alleviation of nearly all the more serious maladies to which humanity is subject. To the South they are an especial boon, being peculiarly potential in diseases arising from derangements of the liver. In fact, this region is to the South, as it were, a great medicine chest, whence few return without having derived benefit either from its climate or its waters.

If I were asked from observation what in my opinion was the *causa causans* of the almost universal dyspepsia and hepatic derangements prevalent at the South—of what takes the bloom from the cheek and the fire from the eye of the southern girl—of what sallows the cheek, diminishes the frame and prematurely enfeebles the man of the South—I would say the *hot bread* with which they have been crammed three times a day from their babyhood, and which now they literally cannot live without. Three times a day this indigestible stuff is placed upon the table at these Springs and devoured voraciously, not only by the robust pleasure-seeker, but by those who are in quest of health. It is questionable how far these waters, or any other medicaments could be of benefit to individuals who persist in taking such extraordinary liberties with their digestive apparatus. The mutton given at these different *table d'hotes*, in the mountains, is very fine and is *the* meat to be called for. The beef is, also, excellent, and the Virginia hams I ascertained fully to sustain their reputation.

The Virginians, I found and pronounce, the most sociable and polite people in the United States. Their urbanity is a State characteristic, and a most agreeable one, refreshing to the traveler accustomed to the colder manners and self-isolation of the North. The Virginian is the Frenchman of America, but his politeness has the advantage of the latter's, in being based on natural kindness rather than on a ceremonial conventionality.

G.

Professor Morse and His Rivals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned, in behalf of the claims of Professor Morse as the originator of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, desires, in the first place, to free "Truth Seeker" entirely from the idea that he (the writer) had charged Professor Henry with a want of candor and truthfulness, or with plagiarism. Nothing of the kind. Nor would he, in the least degree, weaken public confidence in the splendid scientific results in behalf of magnetism, which Professor Henry has given to the world, and about which there can be *no mistake*.

The same in regard to Dr. C. T. Jackson. Both of these gentlemen stand, and their names will forever stand, as bright memories in the scientific world. The writer believes that, had these gentlemen given their undivided attention to the subject, they would have soon originated an electro-magnetic telegraph. In the multitude of other experimental and professional duties they were evidently on the way to it, just as other distinguished astronomers were with Leverrier in pursuit of the planet Neptune. But Leverrier first reached the prize, and well deserves the credit. In like manner Prof. Morse outstripped his competitors, and it will benefit no man to undertake to deprive him of his laurels.

In order to adjust the claims of these gentlemen, we must at least go back to the brilliant experiments of Soemmerring, published in the transactions of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences, at Munich, in 1812, eighteen years before Prof. Henry's experiments.

Soemmerring caused a glass cylinder to be wound around with 2,248 Bavarian feet of wire, through which he almost instantaneously passed the voltaic current to an alphabet arranged in his water cistern, proving at once that a current could be transmitted over a long distance without sensible diminution; just what Prof. Henry effected by a different *modus operandi* after a lapse of 18 years. It is important, also, to note the magnetic experiments of Scoresby, published in the London *Mechanics' Register*, in 1825, in reference to soft iron-wire over hard in increasing magnetic power. It will be seen by Vol. VIII. of the *American Journal of Science*, published in 1825, that Dr. Hare made experiments similar to Soemmerring, and passed a current through 700 feet of wire to all appearance as quick as through seven inches. It appears that Ampere, with the electric magnet, as early as 1820, produced extraordinary mechanical effects at a distance, and that in the same year, 1820, Laplace first suggested the *needle telegraph*. In consequence of Ampere's experiments, Abbe Moigno declares that the electric telegraph was practicable in 1820. Previous to this Cruikshank had improved upon Volta so as to propel a current through a long wire, and Oersted had given to the world the brilliant discovery of Electro-Magnetism. It should not be forgotten that while M. Arago was experimenting in France on Electro-Magnetism from 1820 to 1825, with the results obtained already by Oersted, Schweigger, Ampere and himself, made public, at the same time and in like manner, were Scoresby, Birbeck and Barlow, Sturgeon, Marsh and others, across the channel, busily occupied in exploring the same fertile field. During this period, M. Arago first used the helix of one continued long wire wound round a soft iron bar—in reality the since celebrated *intensity-magnet* of Professor Henry. In 1825 Sturgeon improved the electro-magnet by a longer coil, and bent the iron bar into the horse-shoe form, constructing thereby *the first* now common electro-magnet. A description of this apparatus was published at the time, in the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, and said apparatus was at once introduced into the London University. Here, in 1828, Dr. G. Mohl, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Utrecht, discovered this apparatus of Mr. Sturgeon, and immediately entered upon a course of exceedingly interesting experiments, the remarkable results of which were communicated to Dr. Brewster, of Edinburg, for publication, and were subsequently published (in 1831) in the nineteenth volume of the *American Journal of Science*, for the particulars of which reference is here made. While the above experiments were being extended and perfected, by one and another entering into the labors of his predecessors and cotemporaries, Professor James Freeman Dana, of Dartmouth College, during the year 1826, was pursuing assiduously the same track of investigation. (As the writer was a pupil of Professor D. at that time, he believes that he can speak without fear of contradiction.) Professor Dana removed to New-York, and in 1827, before the New-York Athenæum, exhibited to his audience all the principles of what has since been called Henry's *intensity magnet*.

The illustrations of Professor Dana were as follows:

First.—In a single straight conjunctive wire.

Second.—In a conjunctive in the form of a ring.

Third.—In a single spiral or helix around soft iron in the form of a horse shoe, following the example of Mr. Sturgeon.

Fourth.—By showing the increased effect of the helix formed with a volute spiral.

The helices employed by Morse from the beginning till 1850 have been precisely upon the principle, and in the manner pointed out by Professor Dana in 1827. Professor Morse, as well as the writer, was a pupil of Professor James Freeman Dana, and from the instructions received at his hands in 1827 *may safely be dated the foundation of his Electric Telegraph, in its essential principles*—one year before we hear of Professor Henry in the line of electro-magnetism, even before the Albany Academy.

Morse entered ardently into the field of investigation laid open by the talented and lamented Dana, just as Henry and Mohl, subsequently, yet enthusiastically entered into the labors of Arago, Ampere, Schweigger and Sturgeon.

Very respectfully, Forrest Shepherd.

Professors Morse and Henry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a very interesting history of the Electro-Magnetic Telegraph, in your paper of the 7th inst., it is stated, truly I believe, that Professor Joseph Henry, by the construction and novel combination of magnets, demonstrated the possibility of transmitting the (electro) magnetic current over long distances; a revelation indispensable to the construction of a "Submarine Telegraph," and it might have been added "of any Electric Telegraph." In your issue of the 14th inst., Mr. Robert Shepherd, under date at New-Haven, Aug. 9, who seems to be jealous for the fame of Professor Morse, appears to doubt the truth of that statement, and asks "Did Professor Henry publish this fact to the world, make any practical use of it, or bury it in his own bosom?" In answer to this inquiry, so sceptical in its tone, it might be sufficient to say, that "Professor Henry *did* publish it to the world—see *Silliman's Journal*, vol. xix. app. pp. 400–408—that he did not make any practical use of it as relates to the electric telegraph. This has been done by Steinheil, Cooke and Wheatstone, and others in Europe, and Professor Morse in America. That he did not of course "bury it in his own bosom," for it was known and read of all scientific men in Europe and America, before anything was done in either, successfully, towards the invention of the Electric Telegraph, and before Professor Morse's name was heard of in connection with it. But I will briefly state the facts, of which I had the pleasure to be a witness, and so correct some trifling mistakes relating to this matter. In 1829, as stated in his communication to the *Journal of Science*, Professor Henry, then of the Albany Academy, was engaged in some experiments on the application of galvanism to a development of magnetism in soft iron, much more extensively than had been previously effected by a small galvanic element, an account of which was published in the *Transactions of the Albany Institute, June* 1829. This led to a new set of experiments, undertaken in the Winters of 1830–31, the object of which was to produce the greatest magnetic effect with the smallest quantity of galvanism. These experiments resulted in the construction of the magnets referred to, far surpassing in power anything that had ever been known before. In the course of these experiments, Mr. Henry discovered and demonstrated the all-important fact unknown before, namely, *the possibility of transmitting the Electro-Magnetic current over long distances.* His language in describing his seventh preliminary experiment is this: "From this experiment it appears that the current from a galvanic trough is capable of producing greater magnetic effect in soft iron, after traversing more than one-fifth of a mile of intervening wire, than when it passes only through the wire surrounding the magnet," and adds, "that the effect of a current from a trough, if not increased, is but slightly diminished in passing through a long wire is certain."—*Silliman's Journal of Science*, vol. xix., p. 403. And on the next page he adds, "The fact that the magnetic action of a current from a trough, is at least not sensibly diminished by passing through a long wire, is directly applicable to Mr. Barlow's project of forming an electro-magnetic telegraph, and also of material consequence in the construction of the galvanic coil." p. 404. Here, then, the *fact* is stated by Prof. Henry as demonstrated by the experiment referred to, and moreover its applicability to the project of a magnetic telegraph is not only suggested, but affirmed. I have no wish by these statements to diminish aught from the well-earned fame of Professor Morse, but surely that will not be advanced by either ignoring or denying, on the part of his friends, the equally well-earned fame of Professor Henry. There is enough for both; let each have what is his due. It is not doubted, I believe, by any, that the first successful application of electro-magnetism to the telegraph in this country is due to Professor Morse. But, on the other hand, that the first discovery and demonstration of the principle on which the telegraph depends, and which Mr. Morse has successfully applied, is due to Professor Joseph Henry, admits of doubt just as little. These two things—the discovery of a principle or fact in philosophy, and the practical application of that principle to some useful purpose—are entirely distinct matters. Properly speaking, the first is a discovery, the second an invention. The first is the work of the philosopher, who, by well-devised experiments, interrogates nature to discover her laws; the second is the work of the inventor, who makes use of these laws when discovered for some special end. It is manifest the principle must be known before it can be applied. The discovery, in the nature of things, must be before the application of it to any purpose. The philosopher must go before the inventor, and the operations of both are necessary to the useful, practical result. So here. Before the fact first developed and demonstrated by Professor Henry was known, it could not be applied to the electric telegraph nor to anything else. The idea of the electric telegraph was projected by Mr. Barlow—a name well known to science—but with him it was a project only because the fact discovered by Professor Henry, and necessary to success, was not then known. When that fact was made known Professor Morse took it up, and, by his energy and skill, produced in this country the electro-magnetic telegraph; but if that fact had remained unknown there would have been no electric telegraph by land or water, either in Europe or America, to this day. It is proper to state that the experiments of Professor Henry here referred to are not those which it is said he performed in Princeton, with five miles of wire borrowed from Dr. Gale, and read before the American Philosophical Society in November, 1838, but the experiments performed by him with the assistance of Dr. Lewis C. Beck and Dr. Philip Ten Eyck, in the Albany Academy, in January and February, 1831, with 1,060 feet of wire, and published in *Silliman's Journal* in the Spring of the same year as above stated. It may be true, as Mr. Shepherd states, that Professor Morse's acquaintance with Professor Henry commenced in May, 1839. But it can hardly be thought, indeed it would be no credit to him as a man of science, to say that he was not acquainted with his experiments and their results, as they were published in the most popular and generally read scientific journals in the country in 1831. If he did not know them, then perhaps he is the only man of science of any note, either in Europe or America, that did not.

Troy, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16, 1858. B.

Welsh or Yankee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is well, perhaps, that the public should know whether Mr. Hughes, whose name is so frequently to be seen in the columns of the daily press, be really a live Yankee, or only a poor Welshman. Poor, I mean, in the sense that it seems pretty well settled, that if Welshmen give evidence of genius through any language than his own, or through any other channel than a Welsh one, he is at once claimed as an Englishman American, Yankee, or what not; anything in short but Welsh.

Now this same Hughes was, to a dead certainty, a Welsh boy some years ago, and not a super specimen at that—more honor to the man, then, say you, and so say I, if, in quietly and perseveringly fighting his battle of life, and succeeding to earn for himself not only an imperishable name, but what so many men of genius never succeed in earning, wealth also,—if, I say, in accomplishing this, he has not lost so much of his *man*-hood as to forget or be unmindful of his native land, then, indeed, *more honor to the man, a thousand times.*

W. B.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says: The moving mania with which our people, we mean more especially the people of the South and West, are so largely afflicted, and which exercises so disastrous an influence upon the real advancement of the country in productive industry, in the erection and growth of those domestic institutions upon which the intelligence, virtue, refinement and happiness of a country depend, like other traits of character and qualities of the mind, grows by what it feeds upon. One move prepares for another. A restless, dissatisfied habit has been formed, which easily may become so powerful as scarcely to brook control, and the more the individual yields to it, the stronger will be his desire to comply with its whims, and the less able will he be to withstand its demands, to resist its influence.

A Double Execution.

PETER WILLIAMS AND ABRAHAM COX, THE "ALBION COOPER" MURDERERS HUNG.

From the Boston Herald.

LEWISTON, Me., Friday, Aug. 27, 1858.

Early this morning the people of the country surrounding this locality began to flock into Lewiston Falls and Auburn to witness the terrible spectacle of the judicial homicide of two criminals. From the Lewiston side the people thronged in crowds across the toll bridge to Auburn, and on the court house side of the town, the gathering was as rapid towards the fatal spot. The gallows was erected early this morning. It is a plain and substantial structure, twelve feet square, with thirteen feet fall from the top of the drop to the ground. The trap-door or drop, is five feet and a half long by four and a half wide. The ropes were made in Boston especially for this occasion, and their diameter is as small as is consistent with their required strength. The ropes were so adjusted as to give the hanged persons a fall of about nine feet.

Yesterday I visited the jail and held a conversation with the prisoners. The negro, ABRAHAM COX, was quite cheerful and contented with his fate, and PETER WILLIAMS, the white man, was more than cheerful in the belief that his execution would be prevented by divine interposition. Cox said that he knew he must die, and he would try to meet his doom like a man. He expresses, generally, an acknowledgment of guilt in the bloody affair, but when pressed upon the subject he enters into a justification of the act on the ground that he was cruelly treated. He is a medium sized man, 68 years old on the 28th of July last. He received his sentence of death on his sixty-eighth birthday.

WILLIAMS was eating an orange leisurely when I entered into conversation with him. He had several bouquets near his cell window, and entered very readily, even eagerly, into conversation. His talk was a mixture of ignorance, fanaticism and insanity, although there was no raving about it. He said his age was 28 years. The conversation was as follows:

Reporter—How do you feel, to-day, Williams?

Williams—Oh. I feel very happy; (with animation;) I never felt so happy in my life! The Lord God Almighty make me feel happy! The Lord Jesus Christ make me feel happy! The Holy Ghost make me feel happy!

Reporter—Do you feel as though you could meet your fate like a man?

Williams—Fate? What fate? The Lord Jesus Christ has washed away my fate. The Lord Jesus Christ has washed away my fate with his precious blood.

Reporter—Do you feel sorry for what you did on board the *Albion Cooper*?

Williams—I did feel sorry, but the Lord Jesus Christ has washed all my sorrows away.

Reporter—Do you hope for a pardon to-morrow?

Williams—The Lord God, he will pardon me. The Lord Jesus will pardon me.

Reporter—Then you believe that Jesus Christ will not let them hang you.

Williams—He will not let them; there is no power on earth to hang me; to hang me is to hang the Lord Jesus Christ; he suffered once and he can't suffer again. Oh, you shall see great things to-morrow! You shall see the greatest wonder of the world to-morrow.

Reporter—Which of you proposed the murder at first?

Williams—It was ABRAHAM (Cox.) He was the first, and he can't sleep because he won't confess it. The Lord wouldn't let him sleep last night because he wouldn't own it.

Reporter—Who gave you these flowers?

Williams—MRS CLARK and some girls. (Immediately afterward.) The Lord God Almighty sends them all.

As I was about to leave the cell, WILLIAMS said: "Have you taken down what I have been saying?" I replied, "Yes." "Read over the last," said he. I complied, and he said: "That's right; and now I want you to put down something else. I want you to write that a little girl did teach me to the Lord. A very little girl. That little girl shall get a great blessing to-morrow. She shall be made the sister of the mother of the Lord Jesus Christ. She shall be called of all the world the sister of Mary Magdalene."

I asked him the name of the little girl and he told me. I asked him her age, "Oh," said he, "she is a very small little girl, about a year old—a little baby. She teach me to God. Look here, I have a bible in my hand; (exhibiting a small and very beautiful clasped Bible) it is a present from the marshal who is to hang me. I shall give this bible to the little girl when I come out of the jail to-morrow. The Lord God shall open her mouth to-morrow, so that she shall read it to-morrow. Have you got all that down? (I replied in the affirmative.) "Well, write this down. "A Roman Catholic Priest was come here to day, and the spirit of the Lord God told me to call him an hypocrite and I did."

"I cannot tell you more to-night but will more to-morrow. I have many things in my head to say, but the Lord tells me not to say more now."

Subsequently he repeated the whole of the 51st Psalm, which he has committed to memory entirely from hearing it read, he not being able to read a word of English.

The clergymen knelt with the prisoners, and Mr. ABBOT prayed most fervently and affectingly for them, to Him who is able to wash away the guilt of even those who have stained their hands in blood, to have mercy upon their souls. He also prayed that the officers might be sustained in the discharge of their duty. Both prisoners responded "Amen."

During the prayer ABRAHAM held his grey head meekly bowed down, while PETER looked upward toward Heaven, his eyes glaring with an intense fire of devotion, his eyelids quivering, his under jaw working and his whole frame agitated with nervous excitement. After the prayer the negro sat down upon a cot by the side of Mr. ABBOT, and spoke to him very kindly, in a low tone of voice. In the meantime, while they waited for the awful summons to come, PETER paced backwards and forwards, with his head still elevated and his lips moving. The gilt Bible presented to him by the Marshal, was stuck in the waistband of his pantaloons, in front. ABRAHAM pointed to the Bible, and made some remarks to PETER in a low tone, but PETER shook his head and paced on.

Just as the tower clock was striking 11 the Marshal and his assistants entered the cell and placed the black caps upon the heads of the murderers. The Rev. MR. BALKAM took the arm of ABRAHAM, and the Rev. MR. ABBOT that of PETER. They were preceded by the Marshal and his first Deputy, Mr. QUIMBY, and followed by two others, and so they walked forth from the prison to the scaffold to meet Death.

As soon as they were placed upon the drop PETER fell upon his knees, and for several minutes prayed frantically that the Lord Jesus would come down and show his power then and there, by delivering him. He acknowledged his guilt, but claimed pardon and deliverance on the ground that he had given his heart to Christ.

The Marshal then said: "ABRAHAM COX and PETER WILLIAMS, in obedience to the laws of the United States, it becomes my painful but imperative duty to execute you according to the warrant which I hold in my hand." He proceeded to read the warrant, which was issued by the highest judicial authority of the Union.

When the reading of the death-warrant was finished, WILLIAMS, who had remained on his knees, with his eyes elevated in religious frenzy, again broke out in another prayer, in the course of which he repeated most of the fifty-first Psalm, intermingled with his own incoherent language, elevating the Bible, occasionally, in front of him in an excited manner.

When this was finished the Marshal addressed ABRAHAM and asked him if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law should be executed upon him. He signified that his spiritual adviser and comforter, Mr BALKAM, who stood at his side, would read something from him. Mr. BALKAM then read from a paper the last confession and dying speech of the unhappy man, which he had written at his dictation. In this speech Cox acknowledged what he has never done before since his arrest, and what he denied to your reporter yesterday afternoon after the speech was prepared, viz: that he was the instigator of the murder. His story now corroborates the statements made by WILLIAMS from the beginning.

Marshal KIMBALL next asked WILLIAMS if he had anything further to say. He rose to his feet and uttered a few words. He said: "My friends, I have deserved to stand here a long time ago. I have been a very guilty sinner. *I have killed them all. I killed all four of them myself.* I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will pardon me and have mercy on my soul."

The clergymen and the prisoners now kneeled, and the Rev. Mr BALKAM offered a fervent and appropriate prayer.

The Marshal and clergymen then shook hands with the doomed men and bade them good bye, and then came the tying of the arms behind them and strapping the feet together. As Marshal KIMBALL was about to draw the black cap over the face of PETER, he signified that he wanted to say something, and repeated a brief prayer.

The caps were then drawn down over their heads, shutting out forever from their gaze the sea of human faces before them, and the sky above them. In a few minutes the noose was adjusted upon the throat of each, the attendants of the marshal stood back from the drop, and by a gentle touch of a spring with his foot the bodies fell, and all was over.

There was not a struggle, or a visible contraction of a muscle in either of the hanged murderers—the work of the ministers of the law had been perfect. In 18 minutes all the mechanical motion of the heart and arteries had ceased, and at 12 o'clock—25 minutes after the drop fell—the bodies were lowered into the coffins which had been placed under the gallows to receive them.

A medical examination disclosed that the neck of Cox was broken by the fall, and that WILLIAMS died of strangulation.

At the moment when the drop fell there was a swaying to and fro of the crowd as if a universal shudder ran through the whole assembly. Some lingered long around, but the majority soon dispersed, satisfied, it is to be hoped, without desiring to witness another execution.

At the camp-meeting in Kennebunk, yesterday, the execution was made the subject of a discourse, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. When the exhortation was finished the word was given to the brethren to engage in prayer for the souls of the two criminals then about to take flight from their mortal tenements. It is a coincidence sufficiently curious to those interested in such matters, that those prayers commenced at the exact moment when the drop fell and the *Albion Cooper* murderers were sent into eternity.

A Levee Meeting was recently held in Tunica County, Miss., for the purpose of taking into consideration the Levee question of the Mississippi Valley; and that it was resolved to hold a Convention for the further consideration of the same subject in Vicksburg, on the Thursday preceding the first Monday in November next.

A Cool Request and an Icy Reply.

It will be recollected that the members of the Wisconsin Legislature and divers and sundry other persons have been charged with receiving from the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company a bribe in the shape of the bonds of that Company. At a recent meeting of the officers of said Company circulars were ordered to be issued to the holders of these bonds, requesting them to return the same. A gentleman by the name of WOODLE, who received one of these circulars, replied to it as follows:

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1858.

SIR: Your kind favor of the 16th inst., informed me that a Committee had been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company for the purpose of calling in the bonds familiarly known as the "Corruption Bonds" has been received. You trust that I will see the importance of immediately returning to the Company the bonds received by me.

In reply, permit me to say that, by the aid of my optics, I have as yet been unable to *see* the importance of returning the said bonds to the Company, although I am not near-sighted and have "looked."

I have however, Sir, to ask that you will defer any further action on the subject until I shall have received Lord ROSSE's telescope; for which I have sent a special messenger this morning, and through which, when received, I will take another observation. Hoping that you will be able to refund your floating debt and pay your coupons, I remain yours in the "bonds," &c. ISAAC WOODLE.

To WM. A. GUEST, Chairman, &c.

Obituary.

Mrs. H. Marion Stephens, the well-know authoress, died in East Hampden, Me., on Friday last, of consumption. She was the daughter of the Rev John Atwell, and was born at Sidney, Me., July 2, 1823. In early life, she acted on the stage as "Miss Rosalie Somers." In 1848, she married Richard Stephens, comedian, and soon after commenced her literary career, under the signature of "Marion Ward." In 1851, she left the stage, and devoted herself entirely to her pen. She was the authoress of one novel *Hagar the Martyr*, and of a great variety of tales, sketches and poems, a collection of which was once published, with the title of *Home Scenes and Home Sounds*. She also adapted for the stage Herbert's *Marmaduke Wyvil* and several of Dickens' stories.

The Athens (Ga) *Post* learns that Sut Miller, the hero of the *Lovengood Papers*, died suddenly in the neighborhood of Ducktown a week or two since. After having innumerable encounters with man and beast, he died ignobly at last from a blow inflicted by the fist of a fellow mortal.

John H. W. Hawkins, one of the original Washingtonian temperance men, and for many years a temperance lecturer, died suddenly at Parkersburg, Penn., on Thursday, of cholera morbus. He was about 60 years of age.

Miscellaneous.

A singular phenomenon of the sulphur water found about Carlisle, Pa., was discovered last week by Professor Wm. Corpenicus Wilson, of Dickinson College. The Professor having procured some sulphur water very highly impregnated, subjected it to an immense pressure in the Brass Magdenburg hemispheres until two-thirds of the water contained had exuded from between the pores of the metal and where the cups are joined together. When the cups were unscrewed the remainder of the water had an exceedingly strong odor of sulphur, reminding one forcibly of Milton's Tartarus, and on the Professor applying a match, the flame instantaneously communicated to the water and burnt, something like ether, for about four minutes, emitting a very sulphurous odor while burning. It has always been the common opinion that no water could contain such combustible properties in so high a degree, but the above experiment by the Professor fully demonstrates the fallacy of the opinion.

Mayor Stith, of New Orleans, has addressed a special message to the City Councils on the subject of yellow fever. He says: "Several vessels from German ports, having many emigrants on board, have now been so long at sea that at any hour their arrival may reasonably be expected in our river. It is the dictate both of humanity and prudence to prevent so large a body of unacclimated strangers from entering the city during the prevalence of the present epidemic. To them our atmosphere would now prove fatal, and the increase of mortality that might ensue would seriously aggravate the sickness and distress now existing. I would suggest that all emigrants, who may arrive before the city has regained its normal state of health, be discharged at the quarantine station, and that an appropriation be made to send immediately up the river from that point all who have not the means of paying their passage—due discretion being exercised in the disbursement of money by the officer to whom you may intrust that duty."

The Colonel Wade will case is in the Court at Boston. The *Traveller* says: At the last hearing of this case, the matter was continued. Judge Abbott and the Hon. B. F. Butler have been engaged for the Will, and J. M. Randall, Esq., of Boston assisted by Mr. Richardson, of Lowell, is the counsel for the heirs. In addition to this arrangement, Hon Rufus Choate and Judge Hoar are retained for the heirs. One of the chief grounds of the suit rests upon the fact that the Will is in the handwriting of the largest legatee under its provisions, (Mr. Converse, of Woburn.) The case will be a very important one, and must especially interest the trustees of the benevolent and charitable institutions. The Will, it will be remembered, donates money to the Female Medical and Tufts's Universalist Colleges.

The Postmaster-General, Brown, has directed the contractor for the great overland mail route to California to run as follows: From St. Louis, Mo., by way of Springfield, Mo., Fayetteville, Ark., Fort Belknap, Texas, Franklin and Fort Yuma, Cal., to San Francisco. Also, from Memphis, Tenn., *via* Little Rock to Fort Smith, connecting at the latter place with the above-mentioned route—the contractors to include such other offices as may be designated from time to time by the Department. This important arrangement will commence about the 15th of September.

The Litchfield (Conn.) Bank has been closed by Judge Ellsworth, on application of the Commissioners. The circulation of the bank in the hands of the people is less than $20,000—it has been nearly $60,000. The circumstances of the case are not to be stated until the hearing of the application for a perpetual injunction.

Mrs. Monroe, of Houston, Texas, charged with poisoning Miss Abby Gilhendy, a niece of her husband has been bound over in the sum of $5,000 to appear before the District Court and answer to the charge. Mr. Monroe has also been arrested.

Christian Jacobi, the murderer of the unknown woman, whose body was found near Pittsburg some weeks ago, has been arrested and returned to Pittsburg. He was caught in Indianapolis.

Crops in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, Aug. 16.

Another week's fine weather (though with occasional thunder-showers) has enabled farmers to secure most of their Wheat in excellent condition. The diversity, however, of the yield and quality is as remarkable as the season. It appears the weight of white Wheat, where it was blighted, does not exceed 47 ℔s. ℔ bushel, and is only fit for chicken-food; while the strong lands, in favored localities, produce samples weighing 65 ℔s. ℔ bushel. Whatever the average may reach, it must therefore be much below last year. Red descriptions are far more equal, and have given a fair result in the very same field where white has almost entirely failed. A lesson, therefore, will be given to growers as to the best dependence. It is singular that the yield presents the same inequalities in France; and we fear we may calculate that other countries will not fare much better. Harvest-work having been general, the markets have been thin, and millers have had an opportunity to buy even old samples on rather more favorable terms. At the same time the greater plenty of the new, in consequence of the relatively high rates that were paid for the first samples, has brought it more to a parity with old. The weather has thus far been propitious, and the importance of this fact can hardly be over-estimated when the rate of consumption is considered, through the increase of population. France and the near countries of the continent exhibit some reaction, especially Belgium, where most excitement obtained. Less favorable accounts of the produce in Russia have been reported; and it is certain that in Silesia there have been desolating floods. So that, as a whole, this country, though somewhat deficient, stands foremost—especially Scotland and Ireland, where more humid climates have lessened the effect of drought. Potatoes continue most promising.

Boots and Shoes.

This branch of trade continues to exhibit a fair degree of activity. The demand from the South and Southwest is good, and there is an improved inquiry from some of the less remote Western States. Supplies of common and medium qualities of work are generally ample, while the finer styles are not as plenty as they are wanted; and for these holders obtain very full rates. Howes, Hyatt & Co. in their circular remark of New-York, as a Boot and Shoe market: "New-York, in the Boot and Shoe trade, like all other domestic trade, is becoming more and more the centre, and the time is not far distant when such an idea as going to any other market for a supply of Boots and Shoes will be perfectly ridiculous, as most of the hides and sole-leather that Boots and Shoes are made from have to come from this market. Boots and Shoes can be bought at less prices, and better assorted stocks can be had here than in any other market. This has emphatically become the head-quarters for the manufactured goods as well as the raw material." We quote men's thick and russet brogans, $1@$1 30; boys', 80c.@$1; men's kip and split brogans, 90c.@$1 30; boys', 80c.@95c.; youths', 60c.@70c.; men's thick and kip boots, $1 75@$2 75; boys', $1 25@$1 75; youths', $1@$1 37½; men's calf pegged boots, $2 50@$4; men's calf sewed boots, $3 50@$5 50; women's calf and kip boots, 80c.@$1 10; women's split and grain boots, 70c.@85c.; misses' calf, kip, split, and grain boots, 60c.@80c.; child's 40c.@55c.; women's kid, goat and enameled, 80c.@$1; misses', 70c.@85c.; child's, 45c.@55c.; ladies' city-made boots and bootees 90c.@$1 37½; ladies' city made gaiters, $1 25@$1 75; ladies' eastern gaiters, 75c.@$1 10; misses', 60c.@85c.; children's, 50c.@60c.; children's fancy shoes, 30c.@50c.

In Boston, large orders from seaboard markets, as well as from the South, have contributed to keep up the activity in the trade, previously referred to. Prices, however, have not varied much. The demand for California is moderate. The Boston *Shipping List* reports no clearances for San Francisco the past week, but mentions among the exports thence, 39 cases to Australia, and 54 cases to Port Townsend, W. T., the first direct shipment to that market. The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House, has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week, cases	6,924	12,110
Since January 1	141,409	163,535
Total	148,333	175,545

NEW-YORK CITY.

FARMERS' CLUB.

Tea—Chess—Rust on Oats—Peaches in Cold Climates—What Vegetables Can be Most Profitably Raised for the New-York Market.

The Farmers' Club met yesterday at the Rooms of the American Institute, at 12 o'clock. Mr LAWTON was called to the chair. Among the extracts from foreign journals of horticulture, Judge MEIGS read an extract from the *Revue Horticale* an item touching green teas, to the effect that its cultivation was not difficult, that it could be multiplied from the seed which must be sown as soon as they are ripe; that it flowers in September. The Bohea and Green teas, says the writer, are not (as is generally supposed) varieties of the same plant. The green (*Thea Viridis*) has larger leaves and recurved edges to them. The flowers are less numerous, and are solitary, and they appear a month earlier than on the Bohea. From these two plants are manufactured all the teas of commerce. The Chinese count 36 different kinds; but their distinctions beyond these two are made in the difference of their treatment.

Mr. ROBINSON read part of a paper detailing JESSE CARPENTER's (of Elmira) process of butter making, but the manuscript being rather tough, though the matter was good, it was agreed to file the document unread for publication.

Mr. PARDEE read an inquiry from a correspondent in Tyre, Seneca County, as to any connection between Canada thistle and chess. A field which had been overrun with thistles last year, he had mowed, and this year not a thistle was to be seen, but an abundance of chess. The answer suggested was that thistles were killed by mowing them at precisely the right time, though no one could say exactly what the right time was—the chess was, probably, there in seed before.

Mr. FULLER told of two acres, near Milwaukee, (Wis.,) sowed in oats, which, the first year, gave a fine crop of oats, and the next year an abundant crop of chess.

Mr. ROBINSON told of a field which he had sown with wheat to get a preëmption claim in Illinois, many miles from where the land had ever been plowed. He raised no wheat, but a splendid crop of chess; yet he knew that botanists say, that the conversion of wheat into chess is a physiological impossibility.

Professor MORRIS had been reading that some of the oats of the West were badly rusted, and that the cattle and horses turned on to the field were killed by it—that microscopical examination showed that this rust was composed of exceedingly minute animals. He remarked that in Russia they raised excellent peaches, according to accounts; but, to do it, they cut back the young tree to two buds, and during the Winter laid down the shoots, covering them with soil or sand, and in the Spring trained them against a northern wall.

Mr. PARDEE had noticed that the best flavored and finest peaches he had ever seen were from Canada. A Crawford's Early, which never gets over ten inches in circumference here, he had seen over 12 inches in circumference, raised in Canada; and as we go South, the flavor of all our peaches deteriorates. Hothouse peaches were almost tasteless. He thought we should take the Russian hint—prune our peaches—prune off half the new growth, and try the effect of layering them during the Winter.

Prof. MAPES said that it might not hurt the peach to bury its branches very late in the Fall, if we take them up again very early in the Spring; but it must be remembered, if any branch of the peach is bent below a horizontal line, all below that line ceases to grow.

It being 1 o'clock, the regular topic of the day was next considered—"The best variety of vegetables for the New-York market." "You know," said Judge MEIGS, "those who are posted tell us that we must not raise wheat near New-York." "We can't afford it," added the Chairman.

Professor MAPES said, so many circumstances are to be considered that are peculiar to individuals, that it is scarcely possible to lay down a general rule on this subject. There are some shelly fields near the City where one crop can be raised year after year without deteriorating the soil or a lack of profit. But as a general thing, there must be an alternation of crops. On my own place, if I raise turnips this year and cabbages next, the cabbages will be clump rooted. As to the succession of crops, we need not be very particular concerning the order if only the succession is secured. We cannot raise certain crops upon fields manured with the highly nitrogenized manures. If we use hog-pen manure, our cauliflowers will butt; our cabbages, turnips, &c., will disappoint us, if these kinds of manure have been freely used within four years. Some think they make most by getting several crops from the same piece during the season; they plant early potatoes on hills; when in full vigor they set out cabbage plants, which furnish the potatoes both moisture and shade. Digging the potatoes is the most thorough cultivation of the cabbages. The potatoes off, they put in rows of the ruta-baga and lettuce. This may be desirable where men are paying fifty dollars a year rent, per acre—where the land is very dear, but not generally then, even. We cannot compete with the West in their staples—we cannot afford to raise corn, even at 110 bushels to the acre. We must raise articles whose bulk or low value hinders the transmission from different points. Beets, 1,200 bushels to the acre, and parsnips 1,500 bushels to the acre are profitable. The market gardener keeps pulling and bunching his parsnips from the earliest of the season, and the market stands a very large supply of them. If it were so with all the vegetables that he can profitably raise, ten acres in egg plants would make a man rich in a few years. But, egg-plants are in very small demand, while beets are never too plenty. As to beets, the smooth long-blood is a very miserable, though a very popular variety. They call it the "quaker," the "shaker," or the "lazy man's beet," because it stands so high that it can be pulled without stooping. It has a beautiful color, has concentric layers, and looks beautifully on the table, but is woody and comparatively tasteless. It is very inferior to the long-blood, the turnip-rooted, and especially to the Bassano, with its alternate rings of red and white, and layers that are not concentric. No yellow beet is fine for the table.

Of parsnips, he never could raise a large crop, unless the land was subsoiled and underdrained. When so treated, of course they need less manure. To harvest them he runs the lifting subsoil plough, inserted 19 inches between the rows, which leaves them in good condition to be lifted out by the tops.

Of tomatoes he recommended to cut off the tops as soon as fruit enough has set. This will ripen the fruit ten days earlier than it would be otherwise.

The Lima bean, that runs 15 feet high, is a humbug. It is to be planted in deep soil and well fertilized with Peruvian guano, if possible, and when it is five feet and a half high, pinch off the terminal buds. It is not fair to ask a gill of sap to go through 40 feet of vine to make beans. To start the plant early he proposed that the bean be planted, the smallest end lowest, in a box of inverted sod very early, the box to be kept in the cellar till it will do to expose it; then take out the sods with the young plant growing on them, and plant around poles.

Carrots are an excellent crop. They are easily grown and are always salable, averaging 37½ cents per bushel in our market. Mix the seed with one-tenth its weight of radish-seed. On being sown, the radishes come up before the carrots, thus marking the rows so that they can be kept clear of weeds from the very first. When the radishes are large enough, pulling them for market will be the best cultivation of the carrots. If not wanted for market, passing a roller over the rows kills the radish, which furnishes fine manure for the carrot.

To raise melons, be sure that the vines of no two hills cross each other. When the third rough leaf appears, pinch off the first runner bud, treating the branches in the same way. This keeps the vines close about the hill and makes them good bearers. To have loosened the earth under the hill, down 3 or 4 feet deep, even, tells wonderfully upon the fruitfulness of the vine. The same treatment in all respects is wanted for cucumbers, squashes, and all that tribe.

Potatoes are certainly not as likely to rot upon subsoil and underdrained land as elsewhere. This statement, the Professor illustrated by many curious facts, showing that the rot had been bounded by the underdrained fields. Indeed if he were to start farmer to-morrow without the capital to underdrain and subsoil plough his farm, he should prefer to turn to anything else for a living. Underdrained land never suffers from the drought, but the drain must be built open at both ends and not diagonally to the slope of the field.

In answer to a question by a lady, as to when blackberries should be pruned? Mr. LAWTON answered—in the Spring, and before the buds put forth. He cut back the last year's growth of wood one-fourth or one-third. He would cut away all but two or three shoots in a hill, and then prune but little or none afterwards.

The Club adjourned till Monday next, when the Flowers of the Season will be the subject of remark. There were some very fine specimens of flowers on exhibition during the day, which, at the close of the meeting, were distributed among the ladies, who were present in large force.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 31, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'pts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-st.	3700	4101	16	265	1069	......
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	134	15	37	5687	....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	110	84	97	5396	....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	49	92	98	1930	......
Sales reported at Bergen	......	646	....	....	....	....
Total for week	3700	5040	207	497	14082	......
Last week	2549	4161	191	448	12454	......

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857 … 3,143.

Receipts for the corresponding week last year … 2,703.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1015				
Hudson River Railroad	2146				
Hudson River Boats	700				
Harlem Railroad	211	16	265	1069	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R.R.	29				
On Foot					

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	1,087	Missouri	—
New-York	743	Pennsylvania	29
Illinois	1,473	Texas	12
Kentucky	313	Connecticut	—
Indiana	269	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	Cherokee	—
Iowa	205	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending Sept. 1, amount to 4,941 head, as follows:

Albany Propellers	1,355
Hudson River Railroad	2,071
Erie Railroad	1,515
Erie Railroad, *via* Bergen	—
Sent in from City	—
Total	4,941

Report of Hogs received at Hudson River Drove-Yard, foot of Thirty-seventh-street, for the week ending Sept. 1, 1858:

By Erie Railroad, Piermont	4,765
By New-Jersey Central Railroad	—
By Albany propellers	616
By Hudson River Railroad	448
Camden and Amboy Railroad	—
Total	5,829

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none.	none.
First quality	9c. @ —	9c @ 9½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8½c @ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7¼c.@ 7¾c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5½c.@ 6½c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7½c @ 8½c.	8c. @ 9c.
Average of all sales	7¾c.@ 8c.	8¼c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@9c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 6½c.@9c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

Even the cattle (or their owners) seemed to have determined to honor the great Telegraphic celebration to-day. At least a greater number of large fat bullocks arrived in this City for to-day's market than on any previous week for some years past. The numbers foot up 5,040, which is nearly equal to 5,500, or even 6,000 of such bullocks as we often find here..... The butchers resolved to take part in the procession this P. M., and did so in a body, dressed in their white aprons, and a fine appearance they made. To be ready for this, they made most of their purchases at 44th street yesterday, though knowingly paying higher rates than prevailed to-day. This made a lively Tuesday's market, and about as many cattle were sold as to-day. The prices were 8½c.@9c. for good bullocks last evening, and 8c.@8½c. to-day..... The market was quite brisk on the first opening this morning, but the buyers soon thinned out, and by noon there were few to be seen, though there were plenty of unsold cattle.... The majority of all the animals were of good quality, though a few lots of "lean kine" could be found by those who make it a point to pay only 6c. for tendons and bone.... With those here still unsold, and some hundreds more at Albany and elsewhere there is a partial supply on hand for next week..... The trade at Albany has been somewhat brisk, about 1,000 head going East from that point this week..... We give in the following table, the description, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen.
62	Ohio	A. Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
45	Ky	P Hunt	Mead & Holcomb.
36	Ohio	E. J Warner	Mead & Holcomb.
61	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
60	N Y	Farmers, &c	W. H. Belden.
30	Pa	T. Strickland	W. H. Belden.
95	Ill	A. M. Allerton, Jr.	Allerton & Conger.
64	Ill	S. McKee	Allerton & Conger.
97	Ill	S. Powell	Westheimer & Bro.
80	Ohio	J. Bryant	Hoag & Sherman.
42	N Y	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
45	Ohio	T. Townsley	J. Miller
77	Ky	B. Suddeth	Vail & Co.
35	Ill	Vail & Co.	Owners
59	Ohio	Cone and others	M Phillips.
58	Ohio	J. Hegler	Budlong & Eastman.
90	Iowa	Wells & Co	Budlong & Eastman.
30	Mich	Knapp & Taylor	Budlong & Eastman.
79	Ill	Piatt & Co	W. H. Harris.
26	Ill	J. Wood	W. H. Harris.
55	N.Y.&O	Several owners	Geo Sage.
106	Ill	J. Nichols	Daniel Barnes.
61	Ill	Alexander & Virgin	White & Son.
44	N.Y	Vail and others	White & Son.
44	N.Y	D. G Culver	Owner.
103	Ill	J. Bryant	C. G. Teed.
30	Ill	Several owners	E Wheaton.
82	Ill	G F Funk	O. Hurd.
112	Ill	Otis & Co	P. F Carey.
108	Iowa	Wm. H. Jordan	Conger
70	Ind	Gibson	Gillett & Taffey.
33	Ohio	J Rosenstock	Westheimer & Bro.
75	Ohio	J. Bryant	T. Wheeler.
37	N.Y	R. Benedict	Owner.
40	N.Y	E. Kelly	Owner.
45	N.Y	A Emmons	Owner.
34	Ohio	Wm. Snyder	W. Florence.
80	Ill	Alexander & Crum	A. Merritt.
105	Ill	E Virgin	S Ulery
98	Ill	Several owners	Geo Ayrault.
65	Ill	Alexander & Conkle	B Bartram.
68	Ohio	W. Florence	Owner
60	Ill	Merrison & Co	T Bloomer.
74	Ohio	S Smith	Owner.
73	Ohio	J B Parsells	Martin & Valentine.
56	Ohio	Grimes	Westheimer & Bro.

And numerous smaller lots.

A. WARNER forwarded 62 pretty fair Cattle from Ross County, Ohio, which MEAD & HOLCOMB were selling at 8½c., and for the top 9c. was obtained yesterday.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold in addition 45 very good Kentucky Cattle for P. HUNT at an average of about 8½c. on 8½ cwt. Also, for E. J. WARNER, 36 common light Cattle at $48 ℔ head, or 8c. ℔ ℔.

R. MURRAY, for ALEXANDER & VIRGIN, 61 Illinois Cattle of similar quality to those sold last week at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ ℔., or ½c. less than was then obtained.

W. H. BELDEN, for Dutchess County farmers, 30 good Cattle the tops at 9c. and so down to about 8½c. Also, 30 Columbia County Cattle of fair quality at 7c.@9c., and 30 Pennsylvania Cattle for T. STRICKLAND at 7c.

ALLERTON & CONGER, for A. M. ALLERTON, Jr., 95 fair Illinois Steers, rated 7 cwt., at 8c.@9c. Also, 64 Illinois Cattle for S. McKEE, at 7¾c.@9c.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for J. BRYANT, 80 very good Ohio cattle, of 8 cwt., at 8c.@9c., and 42 State cattle of fine quality for Dutchess County, for 8½c.@9c. The 9c. cattle were all sold yesterday.

B. SUDDETH brought in 77 good bullocks from Bourbon Co., Ky., at an expense of $18 ℔ car on the Kentucky Central Road; $80 from Cincinnati to Buffalo; $70 on the New-York Central Road to Albany, and 25c. ℔ head on the Hudson River Road, making about $11 50 ℔ head from Kentucky here, which is a heavy expense for the distance.

VAIL & Co. were selling them at 8c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. on 6½ cwt.

W. H. HARRIS, for PIATT & Co., 79 somewhat rough Illinois stock, at 8c. on 6½ cwt. They were all sold yesterday.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN, for WELLS & Co., 90 very common light cattle from Iowa at 7c., or less, ℔ ℔. Also, for J. HEGLER, 58 very fair cattle of HEGLER's own feeding, in Fayette County, Ohio. Home weight 1,560 ℔s. net, and bringing about 8½c.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices change somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

Receipts continue larger than the present City wants, and business is dull. Good Cows are still worth more in the country than here.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 16 fresh Cows selling at low prices say $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$40 for good animals. No variation since last report and trade generally dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for ordinary, and $35@$45 for good. No change during the week.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 84 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good, and $55@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 92 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common; $40@$45 for good; with a few extra animals at $50@$60. Market overstocked and sales slow.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

Veals have been rather more active during the cooler weather of the past few days, but prices rule about the same.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 265 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. ℔ ℔., and a few at 6½c.@6¾c. The demand is more active, and the offerings being small, the market was cleared at an early hour this morning.

BROWNING reports receipts of 37 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Market pretty good.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 97 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 98 Veal Calves, selling at 4½c.@6½c. Supply large, and sales only moderately active.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

Receipts have been very large, and sales fair at last week's rates, until yesterday and to-day. They are now about 25c. ℔ head less than last week, with very little doing with them.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,069 Sheep and Lambs selling at 3½c.@4c., gross, for Sheep, and 5c.@5½c. for Lambs. Sales slow to-day, at prices nearly 50c. ℔ head below last week. The market was pretty good yesterday.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,687 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 3½c.@4c. for Sheep, and 5½c.@6c. gross for Lambs. The market was good during the week up to yesterday, when a decline of about 25c. ℔ head took place. Supply is large today, but sales dull. The receipts for the month of August were 25,083, or a gain of 3,696 over July.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,396 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$3 50 and $5 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 1,930 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

202 Sheep	$666 38	17 Sheep	$60 00
64 Sheep	168 75	59 Sheep	181 75
20 Sheep	60 00	179 Sheep	558 56
131 Sheep	267 37	77 Sheep	232 00
12 Sheep	35 00	152 Sheep	506 86
75 Sheep	264 00	289 Sheep	722 50
217 Sheep	675 25	102 Sheep	255 00
31 Sheep	100 00	201 Sheep	753 75
Total	1,828		$5,507 17

SHEEP BROKERS' REPORT AT BROWNING'S FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 31.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,339 Sheep and Lambs for $4,753 45, or an average of $3 55 ℔ head.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

203 Sheep	$640 50	136 Lambs	$348 50
109 Lambs	432 25	162 Lambs	404 37
177 Sheep	372 75	54 Lambs	145 00
346 Sheep	1,236 17	42 Sheep	178 50
80 Lambs	287 50	165 Sheep and Ls.	543 37
Total	1,474		$4,588 91

R. HUME reports sales of 1,500 Sheep and Lambs for $4,520 50.

JOHN C LARKIN reports sales of 1,067 Sheep and Lambs for $3,323 37.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ ℔. gross or live weight. They are principally sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; at the Western Yards, Fortieth street; and at the Hudson River Drove Yards, Thirty-seventh-street, while large droves are frequently sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts have been large, and prices rule a shade lower than last week.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 4,941 Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, selling at 4¾c.@5¼c. gross. One lot of 45 selected hogs at 6c. Another lot of 383 Illinois corn hogs, 202 ℔s., at 5¼c. for Providence market. Stock on hand 384.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending Sept. 1, 1858. By MILES & BARTLETT, Commission Merchants, No. 292 Washington-st.

For Wm. Hayes & Co., Richland County, Ohio, 271 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 171 ℔s	$4 75
For V. C. Cox & Co., Franklin County, Ohio, 142 corn-fed Hogs, av gro. 141 ℔s	4 75
For P. & A Cockrille, Delaware County, Ohio, 142 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 170 ℔s.	4 87½
For W. Burgerstaff, Marion County, Ohio, 120 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 163 ℔s	4 81¼
For Compare, Hubbel & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 141 corn-fed Hogs, av gro. 128 ℔s	4 25
For same owners, 168 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 113 ℔s	4 00
For S. Parks, Columbus, Ohio, 275 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 166 ℔s	4 68¾
For Mills & Spray Marion County, Ind., 229 corn-fed Hogs, av gro. 167 ℔s	4 00
For J. H. Metcalf, Buffalo, N. Y., 93 corn-fed Hogs, av. gro. 167 ℔s	4 65
For T. Johnson Ohio, 275 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 147 ℔s	4 50
For Mather & Wagner, Lafayette, Ind., 366 corn fed Hogs, av. gro. 186 ℔s.	4 68¾
For Sutherland & Jones, Iowa, 462 corn-fed Hogs, av. gross, 194 ℔s	5 00

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	4⅞@5	Corn fed	5½@6¼

Arrivals free, but quality quite inferior, much of the stock being only half fatted.

A. R. TURNER, Manager of the Hudson River Drove Yard reports receipts of 5,829 Hogs—of which 1,674 were sent to Western Yards; 1,006 were sold, and 3,149 remain in the yards.

Sales yesterday of 106 hogs weighing 265 ℔s., at 5¾c., and 173 at 5¼c. To-day 269 still hogs, average 188 ℔s., sold at $4 60, and 119 Ohio corn hogs, weighing 196 ℔s., at 5¼c.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is retailed from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles

The vegetable markets have been quite brisk for a few days past, and a more healthy trade is being established.

Potatoes are unchanged, with just enough coming in for present wants. They are in good condition, and the rot, which made its appearance a few weeks ago, has subsided measurably, at least. The yield will evidently be large. Sweet potatoes from Virginia are very abundant, and prices have fallen materially, and are still declining. They are also coming in from Delaware in fair supply.

Corn and tomatoes continue abundant. Cucumbers are also very plenty. Pickles bring $1 00 per 1000 at the pickling establishments, or $1 50@$2 00 per 1000 at retail.

Watermelons are met on almost every corner, and abundantly hawked about the streets at low prices. We saw lots of very good melons sold at $2 00 per 100. Virginia melons may be quoted, by the cargo at $2 00@$5 00 per 100, and Jerseys at about double those prices. Nutmegs or muskmelons are nearly as plenty and correspondingly cheap. They are now at their height.

Apples and Pears are rather more abundant and cheaper. Apples range from $1 50@$2 50 ℔ bbl, and Pears vary greatly according as they are common kinds or the finer Bartletts. Some of the latter bring $4 and $5 ℔ bushel.

Delaware furnishes nearly all the Peaches coming in, and they readily command $2 ℔ basket. Choice baskets retail at $2 50 each.

Plums are apparently plenty, and with a short crop of Peaches are entering largely into domestic use, for the time being, and for Winter. They retail at $1 50@$3 50 ℔ bush

Blackberries and Huckleberries are scarcer and higher. They are about passing from the market.

Butter remains as last week, save that choice pail Butter has advanced from 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔., owing to a temporary scarcity.

Poultry is more lively as cool weather returns.

Eggs are scarcer and higher, ranging from 15c.@16c. ℔ dozen for fresh and assorted lots.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$1 25	@$1 37
Potatoes—Dykemans, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Potatoes—Mercers, ℔ bbl	1 62	@ 1 87
Potatoes—Sweet Virginia, bulk, ℔ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Sweet Va., steamer, ℔ bbl.	3 00	@ —
Potatoes—Sweet Delaware, ℔ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Carrots—℔ 100 bunches	1 50	@ 1 75
Beets—℔ 100 bunches	2 00	@ 2 50
Onions—Red and Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@ —
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ —
Onions—℔ 100 strings	3 00	@ —
Cabbages—Common, ℔ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℔ 100	4 00	@ 5 00
String Beans—℔ bushel	25	@ 37
Beans—Striped Cranberry, ℔ bushel	50	@ —
Lima Beans—℔ bushel	50	@ 75
Corn—Sweet, ℔ 100	25	@ 50
Tomatoes—℔ bush	18	@ 25
Egg Plants—℔ dozen	37	@ 50
Okra—℔ 100	30	@ 37
Cucumbers—℔ 100	18	@ 25
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	75	@ —
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	5 00	@ 8 00
Watermelons—℔ 100 Virginia	2 00	@ 5 00
Watermelons—Jersey, ℔ 100	5 00	@10 00
Nutmeg Melons—prime, ℔ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Nutmeg Melons—cullings, ℔ bbl	37	@ 50
Apples—Prime, ℔ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Pears—Common, ℔ bbl	1 75	@ 2 50
Pears—prime, ℔ bbl	5 00	@10 00
Peaches—Delaware, ℔ basket	1 75	@ 2 25
Plums—Green Gage, ℔ bushel	3 00	@ 3 50
Plums—Purple Gage, ℔ bushel	2 75	@ 3 00
Plums—Common ℔ bushel	1 75	@ 2 00
Grapes, Green, ℔ ℔	3	@ —
Blackberries—℔ bushel	3 50	@ 3 75
Blackberries—New-Rochelle, ℔ qt.	25	@ —
Huckleberries—℔ bushel	2 50	@ 3 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ ℔	22	@ 25
Butter—Orange Co., Firkins, ℔ ℔	22	@ 23
Butter—State, ℔ ℔	18	@ 20
Butter—Ohio, ℔ ℔	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls	10	@ 11½
Lard—kegs	11	@ 12½
Cheese—℔ ℔	4	@ 8
Eggs—Jersey, ℔ doz	15½	@ 16
Eggs—State, ℔ doz	15	@ 15½
Eggs—Western, ℔ doz	12½	@ 13
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ ℔	—	@ 15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ℔ pair	50	@ 1 00
Chickens—℔ pair	37	@ 63
Turkeys—℔ ℔	18	@ 20
Geese—Young, each	1 25	@ 1 50
Spring Ducks—℔ pair	62	@ 1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	2 00	@ 2 50
Woodcock—℔ dozen	3 75	@ 4 00
Snipe—Sand, ℔ doz	37	@ 50
Snipe—Dowitches, ℔ doz	62	@ 87
Snipe—Brant, ℔ doz	75	@ 1 00
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@ 2 00

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31—1 P. M.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 14th inst., per *Persia*. Considerable fluctuations have been experienced in our market during the fortnight. But little inquiry has existed for export—the business done having been mostly on speculation, for the home trade, and shipment to the British Provinces. The market at the close is very irregular.

WHEAT—With unfavorable advices respecting the crop, and a continuation of the speculative inquiry, and demand for milling, our market advanced for several days subsequent to my last; but, with a falling off in the demand, and in the absence of any export inquiry, a part of the improvement has been lost.

INDIAN CORN—The demand is for home consumption and shipment to the eastward. There is something doing for export to the West Indies. The receipts have been larger, and prices are lower.

FREIGHTS nominal. To London, Flour, 2s ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel. Liverpool, Flour, 1s. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 3d.@4d. ℔ bushel. Glasgow, Flour, 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl; Grain 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel. Havre, Flour, 50c ℔ bbl.; Grain, 12½c.@15c. ℔ bush.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORE AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in good supply, with a small demand for home use and for export; the market closes heavy at 49c. for lots in shipping order. Common Resin is inactive, and, with little offering, the market is dull at $1 70 for 310 ℔s., delivered. Medium and fine grades are quiet.

OILS—Linseed has been in improved demand, partly speculative for the West, and prices have advanced 3c. ℔ gallon. Sales of 80 to 100,000 gallons, opening at 71c.@72c., and closing at 74c.@75c., for immediate delivery. Included are the sales of 10,000 gallons deliverable in September, at 77c., and 15,000 do., deliverable in October, at 80c. Crude Whale has been in good request, with sales of some 4,000 bbls. here and at the East at 47c.@53c. for South Sea, and selected, at 50c.@53c. Crude Sperm has been in good demand, and at close prices show more firmness. Sales of 2,170 bbls., at $1 20@$1 24c., cash. Tallow Oil has been in good demand, at 9½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—There has been no change in prices, but the market has been active, and we note sales of 200,000 lbs., part Butchers' Association, at 10c., at which figure a good business has been done for home consumption. At the close the market is firm, with a moderate demand, and light stock in first hands.

LARD—A good home and moderate export demand may be noted since our last; prices have been well maintained under light receipts and a reduced stock. New is less freely offered, and is wanted—at the close prices favor the seller.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Arabia] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

The situation of the Flour trade as regards the Inspection, remains in much the same state as at the date of my last circular. A very small portion only of the receipts of that manufactured in this State from the old crop of Western Wheat is sound enough to receive the "right stamp," and is selling in small lots at $5 40@$5 50 for extra; and $5@$5 25 for superfine. Our quotations below do not embrace these qualities. The uninspected article has lately sold more freely, its value varying with its condition, and the market for which it is intended, but the want of export demand is seriously felt; the home trade not being sufficient to take the daily receipts, and the closing rates yesterday were dull and irregular. The better kinds of Western, from new wheat, sell freely at full prices chiefly for City use. Of Canadian, but little has lately been received. All the favorite brands of Southern are scarce, and held with great firmness. In Wheat, the operations of the fortnight have not been important—the supplies of Old from the West have materially fallen off, and prices of Common Spring are almost nominal. The better grades of both Spring and Winter are in fair request. A number of sales have lately been made on speculative account, based upon the appearance of the crop—that demand has now subsided, and for some days past the turn has favored the buyer a few cents on all descriptions. The receipts of New from the West and South are light for the season. There is a moderate demand for City Milling, but nothing doing for export. Rye is inactive and lower. Indian Corn is offered more freely, and, with large receipts, is quite dull. Western Mixed being mostly received in a damaged state.

FREIGHTS—The rates, in the absence of operations, are almost nominal. To Liverpool, 1s. ℔ ℔. on Flour, and 3d.@4d ℔ bush. on Grain. To London, 1s. 6d.@2s on Flour, and 9d.@7d on Grain. To Glasgow, 2s. on Flour, and 5d. on Grain.

M. RADER'S TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

This month has brought no improvement with it; holders of old stocks showed a willingness to realize at lower rates, but still only a slight business has been done. The only kind most looked after is new crop assorted Havana, but the long detention of vessels at Quarantine has caused an accumulation of stocks in port which, if landed and offered together, may affect their value. The sales of Havana comprise 500 bales old fillers, at 25c.@31½c., according to quality; stock of this sort very small, and good quality scarce; 650 bales new crop, assorted, of which 70 bales very inferior were sold below filler prices; medium quality lots, at 35c., 36c., 37½c.@40c.; good and fine at 45c., 52½c.@60c. Our large stock of Cuba has undergone but little change, what sales were effected were still below last month's quotations, and as the greater part is of medium and inferior quality, the trade expect the article to go still lower. Prices obtained were 15c.@17c. for Gibara and Mayari; 18c.@19½c. for St. Jago and Cauto, and 18½c.@20½c. for Jiguani. But one parcel of Sagua was disposed of, and the article attracts but slight attention; 121 bales Yara brought 26c.@30c., and 486 bales Cienfuegos, 20c.@22c. The trade in domestic Leaf has shown some tendency of recovery from its long lethargy, and considerable has been done in Kentucky Tobacco, the prices of which are firm for all sorts suitable for our manufactures; heavy grades are less inquired after, but held up to full prices. Our present quotations are: Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Medium, 9c.@9½c.; Fine and Selected, 12c.@13c.; Common, 8c.@8½c.; Good, 10c.@11½c.; Shipping, 8c.@13c. Some considerable sales Seed Leaf Tobacco have been made for home consumption and export, and prices for this article tend upward. It is too early to speak with any degree of certainty of the coming crops, as they are still subject to some contingencies. Kentucky and the West promise to furnish a fair crop, but below last year's average. The reports from Virginia and Maryland are less favorable. Segar Leaf stands well in Connecticut, but the reports in Ohio and Pennsylvania are very unpromising. The crop of Florida is spoken of as a fine and large one.

The Tobacco Crop in the Valley of the Connecticut River.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 28.

The time for the harvest of the tobacco crop has already come. In the adjacent towns, large numbers of men are busily engaged daily, in cutting, carting and hanging it. There are some pieces not fully grown, and these will be better cut later, but none can defer this work till frost. Frost is death on tobacco. The tobacco crop is a great and growing interest in the Connecticut River Valley. It is unquestionably the most remunerative crop grown, taking its average product and price for the last twenty years. We believe 1,500 ℔s. ℔ acre is the average yield in this section, and 10c. or 12c ℔ ℔. the average price. The more perfect the leaf, the higher the price. The manner in which tobacco is prepared for the market, after it reaches second hands, is an enigma to most growers. By some wonderful hocus-pocus, it increases very rapidly in value, so that the same article that to-day was sold for 12 cents by the producer, to-morrow is repacked and sold for from 25 to 50 cents. Tobacco speculators make money even in hard times. We have a man in memory, who, in a little country village, is reported to have thus made $5,000 last year. We believe it. There are some men that annually double and quadruple their money on tobacco.

A Troy paper says that the old red house standing near the line of the Troy and Boston Railway, is located in two States, three counties and four towns; the States of New-York and Vermont; the counties of Rensselaer, Washington and Bennington; the towns of Hoosick, White Creek, Shaftsbury and Bennington.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 2, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pocahontas—School for Scandal.

BURTON'S THEATRE—The Soldier of Fortune—How to Pay the Rent—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bleak Hills of Erin—Magic Pills—Nick Whiffles.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Dodworth's Band—Fireworks, &c.

MINSTREL HALL—No. 444 Broadway—Campbell Minstrels.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton	Sept. 4
The *Canada* leaves Boston for Liverpool	Sept. 8

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

New-York celebrated yesterday, with unwonted enthusiasm, the success of the great Ocean Telegraph. All the City was astir, and throughout the day, from the Battery to the Crystal Palace, the route was densely, impenetrably thronged with eager spectators. The principal features of the day were a *Te Deum* in Trinity Church, the great procession to the Crystal Palace, where speeches were delivered, a display of fireworks in the Park, and the grand Torchlight Procession of the Firemen.

Trinity Church was tastefully ornamented in honor of the event, and the building, long before the hour of service, was crammed to suffocation. The music, under the direction of Dr. HODGES, was a complete success, and the enthusiasm of the congregation was raised to the very highest pitch, when all rose to sing the 100th Psalm, led by a choir of five hundred voices. The Bishop of New-Jersey delivered a most able and appropriate address.

The procession was one of the finest ever seen in the City. It was not excelled, even if equalled, by the Erie Canal, or Croton Water celebrations, to which we ordinarily recur, when thinking of great civil festivals. How many persons witnessed it must ever remain a subject of conjecture, unless we take the last census of the City, omit three or four thousand or so kept at home by indisposition or inability to get out, and pour all the rest into the streets. It would hardly be a figure of speech to say that all New-York, except the babies, took a part in the show.

The popular demonstration was beyond all precedent; the interest manifested and the enthusiasm was boundless. The procession started punctually from the Battery. After that, that the whole affair did not utterly fail, was not the fault of the Committee of Arrangements. The exercises at the Palace, which should have commenced at 4½ o'clock, opened at 6½. The addresses of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. DAYMAN and Mr. EVERETT, were interesting, and the others were not very tedious.

The fireworks in the evening, under the direction of Mr. LILIENDAHL, were perhaps the most varied and brilliant ever exhibited in this City; and the grand closing piece, announcing that a great naval battle, resulting in "a tie," had been fought between Columbia and Britannia, was applauded by a long tremendous shout, from tens of thousands of human throats. The peaceable and orderly behavior of the people was a remarkable characteristic of the whole day's proceedings. But the Firemen's parade, their passage down Broadway, which even at midnight was so thronged from Union Square to the City Hall that it was almost impossible to make headway against its currents, and their march through the Park, their whole route being illuminated by showers of golden sparks from their burning Roman candles, was the grand and worthy finale. A more picturesque display has not been made in an American city from the beginning. This evening the celebration will be resumed. The great dinner to the Telegraphic Heroes will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, and HADFIELD promises a magnificent show of fireworks in the City Hall Park.

A dispatch was received by Mr. FIELD yesterday from London, through the cable, which, had it been made public, would have imparted additional spirit to the celebration. Through the stupidity of somebody, however, it was kept a profound secret. It announced that the Directors of the Telegraph Company were on their way to Valentia to make arrangements for opening the cable to the public, and conveyed their congratulations to Mr. FIELD and our citizens on the occasion of the celebration of the accomplishment of the great international work.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, the day was generally observed by the people, who adopted it as a holiday,—closed their various places of business, and repaired, the most of them, with the authorities, to witness the proceedings in New-York. In the evening, a few private buildings were illuminated, and here and there a transparency was to be seen. Flags and streamers were everywhere displayed, and the day was one of general rejoicing.

Our Special Dispatch from Washington this morning will be found to contain considerable importance. Gen. JEREZ, it is believed, does not possess the confidence of the Martinez Government in Nicaragua, and was sent to this country to get rid of him by MARTINEZ, who also sent one of his own adherents to watch his movements. JEREZ has been quite cautious in his communications, but nevertheless some things have leaked out which indicate the direction in which the tide is flowing. He says that MARTINEZ will not be able to maintain himself or satisfy the Liberals, and that sooner or later another revolution must occur, and in view of such an event he wishes to provide for the Liberal Party. For this purpose, while in this City, he sought an interview with Gen. HENNINGSEN to arrange for his return to Nicaragua, but the latter would receive no proposition which did not also provide for the return of Gen. WALKER. Such a proposition, however, JEREZ would not entertain, and since that time it is understood that WALKER and HENNINGSEN have had a misunderstanding. One object of SOULE's visit to this City was the restoration of harmony among the fillibusters, and if he failed, it is believed everything will go by the board, although every arrangement is now made for sailing for Nicaragua when the opportunity offers. Further developments may be looked for soon.

The slaver captured by the *Dolphin*, and carried into Charleston, proves to have been the *General Putnam*, built in Baltimore, and formerly employed in the coffee trade between that port and Rio. She sailed from New-Orleans on the 5th of March last, with a captain, two mates, eight seamen, a cook, steward, and one passenger. On the 5th of July she shipped 455 slaves at Kabenda, on the West Coast, not far from the Congo River. She was 47 days reaching the coast of Cuba, during which *one hundred and forty-one* of the poor wretches died and were thrown overboard. She was detected by the *Dolphin* at "Cay Verde," on the north coast of Cuba, lat. 23° 30′, lon 80° 20′. She was seen at daylight of the 21st, flying the British flag. She ran on ahead of the *Dolphin*, and entered the bay without exciting suspicions. As soon as the *Dolphin* came in view of the bay, the captain of the slaver, supposing himself pursued, hauled suddenly off shore. A number of launches were observed about going out to the brig. She was chased and captured as already described. No papers were found on board, but a signal of a black cross on a white ground which was used to notify the party on shore. The crew, nineteen in number, professed to be all passengers, without Captain or officers. The person supposed to be the Captain was taken on board the *Dolphin* with two men, who are on their way to Boston. The prisoners will be tried for piracy under the law of 1819, at Columbia, S. C., on the fourth Monday in November.

A very large fire is raging in Staten Island as we go to press, and from its direction and appearance, which can be distinctly made out from the roof of the TIMES building, there is little doubt that the large Quarantine Hospitals at Stapleton, Staten Island, have been burned to the ground. The wards were full of the sick yesterday, and if the buildings have been destroyed, it would be almost miraculous that all the invalids should escape unhurt. Threats to burn the buildings have been repeatedly made, and the recent excitement about yellow fever outside the walls, has greatly exasperated the disaffected.

By the brig *Lady Chapman* we have Bermuda dates of the 17th inst. Bermudian news unimportant. The ship *Salsette* had arrived at Trinidad from China with coolie emigrants. One hundred and twenty-five had died on the passage, and many more on landing had been sent to the hospital. A smart shock of earthquake was felt at St. Kitts on the 18th July.

A Bank President, Mr. JAMES MCDONNELL, Sr., of the Fincastle, (Va.) Farmers' Bank, was shot in the Bank on the 26th ult., by one H. M. BOWYER, and died the next day. The wounded man, it appears, had seduced a weak-minded daughter of Mr. BOWYER, and this was the father's revenge.

The family of the late Dr. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH have presented his large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts to the Free Public Library of Boston. It contains all the volumes which Dr. BOWDITCH consulted while preparing his translation of the *Mécanique Céleste*.

Mr. W. C. BOND, Director of the Cambridge Observatory, writes that Donati's comet has been frequently observed at that point, but that its geometric path is unfavorable for an observation of its orbit.

The BLAIR and JONES controversy is kept up. Mr CAREY JONES replies to Mr. BLAIR through the St. Louis *Republican*, and accuses him of falsehood. The quarrel still turns on the death-bed declarations of Col. BENTON.

The Health Commissioners met yesterday and transacted an ordinary amount of their usual business. A communication was received from Dr. THEO. WALSER containing some views of his own in reference to sanitary affairs at Staten Island, and especially to yellow fever. He thinks it "attributable to the distribution of infected goods at the hands and under the hammer of a Castleton auctioneer."

The Castleton Board of Health have passed some fifty-six ordinances touching the Quarantine, laying an embargo upon visitors, physician, and others, like unto those enacted in 1856. The Commissioners of Health, it is said, have placed the matter in the hands of their counsel, with directions to obtain an injunction at once, on the ground that their action contravenes the laws of Quarantine, and interferes with the Health Officer in the discharge of his duties.

The investigation before the magistrate at Staten Island into the circumstances connected with the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN, has led thus far to no clue to the mystery. The inquiry is renewed to-day.

The Cattle Markets were about as fully overstocked with handsome bullocks yesterday and Tuesday, as Broadway was with handsome humans. Over five thousand cattle arrived at the various City Markets during the week ending yesterday—a larger number of good animals than have been received in any week for at least two years past. Large sales were made on Tuesday at about ½c. decline from last week, and prices were still lower yesterday, but the yards were not cleared at night. Few transactions occurred after mid-day, as the butchers in a body joined in the procession.

The Telegraphic Celebration.

The grand demonstration yesterday in commemoration of the Atlantic Telegraph was, in all respects, a most brilliant and gratifying event. High as the anticipations of the public were, the splendor of the celebration must have greatly exceeded all that was expected of it. Nothing was wanting to render it all that such an occasion should be. The weather proved golden, clear and bright, but not oppressively hot, a pure Autumnal day; the public enthusiasm was at the highest; there was nothing in the celebration itself calculated to excite an antagonistic feeling, and all the arrangements having been admirably well planned, the entire programme of the day was perfectly carried out. The military display was one of the largest and finest that has ever been witnessed here, and the exhibition of fireworks in front of the City Hall was of unexampled magnificence and brilliancy, and the day's proceedings closed with a display peculiar to New-York—the torch-light procession of the Fire Companies—which no other city in the world could equal, because none other has so numerous a body of firemen. There was one other show, too, which only New-York could make, and that was the superb spectacle presented by the shipping dressed in their gay flags. Liverpool may possibly contain as great a number of ships, but she possesses no such advantages for exhibiting them as New-York does, in her long stretches of river frontage. The City literally overflowed with visitors, and the entire length of Broadway, from the Battery to its intersection with Fifth-avenue, a distance of 3½ miles, was crammed with a surging, yet patient and well-behaved multitude. No disorders occurred during the day to mar the general hilarity and good feeling, and, to crown the occasion, and leave nothing to be desired, a dispatch was received during the day, from the European end of the cable, to assure us that it was in perfect working order.

From the immense number of dispatches received from various parts of the country, it will be seen that the day was generally commemorated, but it was in New-York alone that the demonstrations at all approximated to the greatness of the event which they were intended to glorify.

Great Britain and Spanish America.

In another column we give place to an article from the *Saturday Review*, a journal of much weight with English opinion, discussing the position and prospects of Mexico. The *Review* differs from the sentiment of the London *Times*, but obviously for the sake of differing. Give Mexico to the United States, says the latter, and have done with her perpetual misgovernment, civil dissension and internecine wars. Withhold Mexico from the United States, says the former, for the "*Mexican is apt to have the instincts of a gentleman*," and "*a sensitive, indolent, careless and somewhat refined community would rather fight for ever and be robbed for ever, than be bullied in peace by an immigrant mob of dollar-hunting, nigger-driving, speech-delivering, Bible-quoting Yankees.*" It may assist us to appreciate the value of this dispassionate preference of the Mexican to the American character, to remark that the same article speaks of Brazil as a Spanish-American State; asserts that Peru has "got tired of civil commotion," and "has taken to a tolerably settled Government," and maintains, in the face of Jewish, Hellenic, Roman and English history, that "Societies of men do not really decay or perish, except by the physical diminution, or extinction of the men who compose them." The reader will do well, however, to give this accurate philosopher a painful hearing, that he may be satisfied that there are two ways of looking at American intervention in Spanish-American affairs.

Let it also be added that there are two ways of regarding British interference in Spanish-American affairs. At this moment an English, in conjunction with a French squadron, is blockading the ports of Venezuela. It is making war upon the internal and foreign commerce of a State whose independence has been acknowledged at London and Paris for nearly a half-century. The ground of these hostilities is set forth in the ultimatum of the British commander, which exacts:

1. That Messrs. MONAGAS, GUISEPPE and GUTIERREZ, shall immediately receive their passports, and be permitted to leave the country.

2. That the Governor of Caraccas be deposed.

Venezuela, we have premised, is an independent State; but for seven years the people have been ground to the earth by this MONAGAS, GUISEPPE, his son-in-law, and GUTIERREZ, the instrument of the two. MONAGAS, as dictator, supported by an army, has been able to abuse his authority to the impoverishment of the State, the exhaustion of the people, and the accumulation of enormous wealth in the hands of himself, his family, and his friends. A few months ago, the population by a bold and simultaneous movement displaced the usurper, and reëstablished a popular Government. MONAGAS, as a veteran and gross offender, was to be brought to justice as the Constitution required; and with him his two subordinate accomplices. There was but one obstacle in the way. The British and French *Chargés* interfered; sheltered the criminals beneath their respective flags, upon the pretence that their persons were not secure from mob violence. When at last they were surrendered to the new Executive, the two European agents insisted upon their exemption from punishment, and their dismissal from the country. There seems to have been a partial engagement to this effect upon the part of General CASTRO. No such promise, however, could hold against the demands of constitutional justice. MONAGAS was to be impeached and brought to trial. At this moment the agents again interfere, threaten the independent Spanish-American Republic with instant war, if it presume to enforce its own laws, upon its own people, in its own way, and have at last put the threat in practice, by annihilating the commerce of the country.

These proceedings, we repeat, may be viewed from two quite different stand-points. The English and French opinion we may find eloquently expressed in the movements of their shipping. Another aspect of the question will present itself to the American mind.

Are international laws binding upon States only so long as they lack the power to violate them? or are they, like the laws of society, designed for the protection of the weak against the strong? If the first postulate be granted; then is the English Government justified in its gross infringement of Venezuelian right, and, notwithstanding the arguments and shrewd inferences of the *Saturday Review*, the right of the United States to appropriate Mexico with its "refined" population is complete. If "might makes right" be the symbol of international obligation, there is as little doubt of where might lies in our relations with Mexico as there is respecting its place in the Anglo-Venezuelan difficulty. But if the international code be a guarantee of the weaker against the stronger, there is no room to question the utter flagitiousness of this attack upon Venezuela. It is an assumption in defiance of all law, and equity, and express treaty, of a right to intervene in the strictly private affairs of a helpless State. It dictates not merely to the executive but to the judiciary of an independent but allied power. To test the equity of the measure, we have merely to substitute a power of the first magnitude for one of the fifth or the sixth. Let us suppose that when LOUIS XVI. was imprisoned by the French Assembly, England had announced her determination to close the sea-ports of France with a strict blockade, to despoil their commerce, and to declare war, unless the captive were set at liberty, and dismissed in safety from his kingdom? With what derision would such unauthorized intervention have been received. How would it have been received in 1830, or in 1848, or in 1851? When tried by this process, could anything be more absurd or indefensible? And still, unless we concede the "might" principle, the same absurdity, and the same defencelessness, attend the present crusade against the Government of Caraccas; and an equivalent shower of contempt and abhorrence should be visited upon the participants. We again invite the attention of our Washington authorities to the subject, and inquire whether or not any steps are to be taken to express our aversion to an act at once oppressive to an allied Republic, and defiant of the doctrines traditionally repeated if not vindicated by this Government?

"The Cause and Cure of Evil."

Such is the comprehensive topic to be discussed at Utica, on the 10th of September, by a Convention of self-styled Reformers, prominent among whom are Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. Foster, and A. E. Newton, of Boston; A. J. Davis and wife, Dr. R. T. Hallock, Mrs. E. W. Farnham, R. P. Wilson, Dr. J. R. Orton, Ira B. Davis, Dr. C. L. Smalley, E. R. Swackhamer and E. F. Underhill, of this city; the Rev. J. F. Walker, of Glen's Falls; H. B. Stover, of New-Haven, Conn.; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester; Ira S. Hitchcock, of Oneida, and Charles M. Plumb, of Orleans. All these, the New-York *Tribune* informs the public, "stand pledged to speak," and adds that, "although Mrs. JULIA BRANCH does not promise to shine on this occasion, the abhorrent doctrine of 'Free Love' will have its advocates among them; though we presume they will be less outspoken than at Rutland."

"The cause and cure of evil." How that fearful mystery, the existence of evil, will be talked about by the flippant declaimers of the Parker Pillsbury, and A. J. Davis school, it is not difficult to imagine, and the "cures" in vogue among the quack medicine tribe of moralists have been widely advertised for years. Their nostrums have not eradicated the disease in any case whatever, although fairly tried upon themselves. How, then, shall they ask others to confide in their mode of treatment?

The creed of these people assumes that there is no such thing as justice; no such thing as crime; and consequently that there should be no punishment. In case of a murder, for example, all they require is security for the future. If it could be known that the murderer would never kill another human being, they would let him go. Evil they regard as the creature of unfavorable circumstances. If properly situated and surrounded, they aver that the man would never do wrong. To realize this theory they have invented new forms of society, organized communities, and established socialistic farms, most of which have ended in utter failure. They have not reached the root of evil.

But this is a country where talking, and meeting to talk, are free. The only restraints come from the collisions of these people, who usually quarrel with and gag each other. There is no one so intolerant as a stickler for free speech, and none so ferociously malevolent as your professional philanthropist. Judging from the list of orators, male and female announced for the Utica gathering, we conclude that, whatever may be done, evil speaking will be reported incurable.

The Fillibusters in New-York.

Our special Washington correspondent gives the latest Washington gossip this morning about the new Envoy from Nicaragua, and the Fillibuster Chief now in this City. We hear through other channels that WALKER has *not* been refused audience by either WHITE or VANDERBILT. The first holds the political key to the Transit question, but has no money. The other, by assignment from GARRISON and MORGAN, holds the Walker-Randolph grant to the Transit, and has command of both money and steam power. Neither would probably object to have the country Americanized; nor would the Administration, if it could be accomplished under the Yrissari treaty, by peaceful emigration or otherwise. All parties here know that the Martinez Government is a mere shadow. The objection of the Administration toward VANDERBILT as the medium for effecting a revolution through WALKER, would grow in good part out of the political hostility of the President to the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, the son-in-law of VANDERBILT, and his confidential adviser.

Mr. SOULE is now in our City in consultation with WALKER, after having seen the President at Washington. That the fruit is ripe—that there is next to no Government at all now in Nicaragua, is conceded on all hands. The point appears to be, who is to furnish the means of placing WALKER back, and thereby secure the Transit route.

THE RECORDS IN THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.—In the course of some remarks in the TIMES, not long since, in connection with the Commissioners of Records and their labors, we had occasion to allude to the value and security of the public records in the County Clerk's office.

The recent fire in the City Hall demands attention again forcibly to the situation of those records, and we shall have done a most important service to the public, and particularly that portion of it interested in real estate, if we succeed in inducing proper attention to a matter of so much importance. The office of the County Clerk was in great danger at the recent fire. It seems almost a miracle that it was saved, as it is situated in the central portion of the Hall, and almost in contact with the very part which was consumed. As it was, the water poured through the ceiling in plentiful streams, fortunately, however, without material damage to the papers or books.

The room occupied by the County Clerk's office is not a large, but it is a very full one. Every square inch of its walls from floor to ceiling is covered with receptacles for papers, which are stuffed full. It contains not only the papers and books of the County Clerk's office proper—and since the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the County Clerk is Clerk in Equity as well as law—but it is also the receptacle, or place of deposit, for the accumulated records of the Court of Chancery for more than half a century, or during its entire existence.

The Court of Chancery, the public are aware, while it lasted, had exclusive jurisdiction of all actions in foreclosure and partition, to which the Courts of Common Law, by virtue of their equity powers, succeeded, and which they now enjoy. Every one who has had occasion to examine titles, must know the frequency of this class of actions, and that the title to nearly every separate property is derived through a partition, or one or more foreclosure suits. The title, whenever this is the case, depends upon the regularity of the proceedings in such suits, and not upon the formal deed from the master, referee or sheriff. Thus, every paper, however small, in due course of such a suit, becomes important, and is carefully preserved with the enrollment of the decree or judgment, as part of the record. The absence or loss of one of the papers—of even a simple notice and proof of service—is attended frequently with serious consequences to those interested. It may let in a creditor by mortgage or judgment, or an infant, to redeem after the lapse of years, or invalidate the title altogether. If each part of the enrollment is of importance, the whole record in partition or foreclosure is indispensable. It is usual to consider the records of the Register's office as of the first and greatest importance, but the record of a conveyance destroyed, its contents are provable by the original instrument or by *parol*, while it is almost out of the question to supply proof, in all points, of due foreclosure, where the enrollment is *non est*.

The preceding remarks will, perhaps, aid in directing attention, in the proper quarters, to the necessity of placing the invaluable records of the County Clerk's office, connected with real property, in a place of complete security. Now is the time to do it. The office itself, at present, is a tinder-box; a spark would set it in a blaze, beyond salvation by the whole Fire Department, and then would ensue dire woe among all those who own or are interested in real estate. Not one owner in ten would be able to maintain his title, if the occasion to do so arose in the courts or elsewhere.

THE HON. MR. HASKIN AND THE TARRYTOWN MEETING.—Mr. JOHN B. HASKIN, representative from the ninth Congressional District, proposes to define his position at Tarrytown, this afternoon. He has done what always requires more than an average amount of courage, by repudiating the programme of the party which elected him. He claims to have done so from motives of patriotism and duty. His opponents, on the contrary, insist that he was actuated by quite other impulses. It is not easy to look into men's hearts. Their actions are, however, an open book. It may be said for Mr. HASKIN, that he left an easy path for one hard to travel, when he broke from the Buchanan Administration on the Lecompton question. To-day he meets his constituents face to face, and does what we should like to see oftener, by telling them his views, purposes, expectations, and wishes. Mr. H. desires to be re-elected to Congress. Those who hear him can judge for themselves whether he again deserves their suffrages. The interest of the Tarrytown gathering is to be enhanced by the presence of speakers from other States, conspicuous among whom is Col. FORNEY, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*.

A FIRE.—About 2 o'clock this morning the fire bells rang an alarm for the Fifth District, and a bright light shone throughout the City. The cause, as learned by telegraph, was the burning of a large stable in Twelfth-street, near Avenue A.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT STATEN ISLAND

Destruction of the Quarantine Establishment.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last evening a fire was seen on Staten Island, in the direction of the old Quarantine establishment; a bright column of flame first shot upwards, then dying down again. It burst out once more near 10 o'clock, appearing almost instantly to envelope three or four large buildings. The whole east side of the Island was illuminated, and the flames cast their glare far and wide over the quiet bay. There was not a breath of wind stirring, but as late as 2½ o'clock this morning the conflagration scarcely appeared to have been checked. At that hour, in fact, a heavy body of flame in one spot gave the appearance that an additional building was burning.

From the direction of the fire, and the length of time it continued to burn, there can be little doubt that the old Quarantine establishment, which has been so terrible a nuisance to the people of that immediate vicinity for years, is this morning a mass of smoldering ruins. The recent spread of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine walls, the excitement growing out of it, the agitation respecting the stoppage of the ferry-boats from making their landings at the Quarantine dock, (made for the purpose of allaying excitement,) the passage by the Castleton Board of Health, on Thursday, of a series of ordinances striking directly at the efficiency of the administration of quarantine affairs, and the application by the New-York Commissioners of Health for an injunction to restrain the Islanders from interference with the Health Officer and his prerogavives, all taken in connection with the bold and repeated threats to burn the buildings strongly warrant the belief that the deed is at last done. What sacrifice of life if any there may have been on the part of the helpless patients in the institution, or of what other tragic events connected with the fire there may have been, it is impossible to state. No intelligence reached the city of the particulars up to 2½ o'clock this morning, and to obtain a conveyance to and from the Island between midnight and the hour of our going to press, being impossible.

Burning Quarantine has for a long time been deemed a pardonable offence by some Staten Island men, who hold respectable positions in society—their deep-rooted determination to be rid of what they consider their greatest curse, being nurtured by long habit, and the failure to receive punishment by the authorities for the offence of burning down, last year, the Seguine's Point shanties.

LATER—QUARANTINE DESTROYED.

3 o'clock A. M.

We have received full particulars of the conflagration at Stapleton. The large hospital buildings, the wards or range of low buildings used for yellow fever patients, Dr. THOMPSON's private residence, are all laid in ashes. About nine o'clock a large party disguised and armed, assailed the place on two sides at the same time, one squad forced the gate, and the other scaled the wall on the outside, the alarm was given by ringing the bell, and by other means, but before any effective resistance could be offered, they had removed the patients out of the buildings, carrying them bodily up on their mattresses, and depositing them upon the ground some one hundred yards from the wards. The remaining mattresseses were then piled up, and the torch applied in the whole row simultaneously; being of light materials, they burned like a pile of shavings. The incendiaries next proceeded to the large building called the St. Nicholas and set it on fire; another party at the same time went to Dr. THOMPSON's private residence, where his family are residing. The inmates were hurried out, and in another moment the house was in flames from floor to ceiling. The Small-pox Hospital, situated on the hill, next shared the same fate. A stevedore who made active efforts to stay the progress of the incendiaries was shot through the head. At last accounts the Vandals were proceeding to burn the Doctor's offices, and the Putnam House, the Inspector's establishment. The Harbor Police were sent to town for assistance, but they arrived at so late an hour, and were so much exhausted by the long pull, and finding beside that no assistance could reach the place in season to save the buildings, determined not to return until daylight.

THE MISSING LADY.—On Tuesday, an investigation was commenced before Justice DEFORREST at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, concerning the mysterious disappearance of Mrs. BRENNAN, who, it will be recollected, has been missing since the 20th of July. All that is ascertained about the matter is, that the lady in question was last seen entering a carriage at Tompkinsville on the evening of that day, and though every possible effort has been made to trace the carriage and its destination, it has thus far been unsuccessful. Mrs. BRENNAN is the wife of Captain BRENNAN, of the United States Army; she left Staten Island on the day she was missed, for the purpose of visiting some friends in New York. Having seen them, she left, stating that she intended to return by the afternoon boat to the residence of her mother, at Chelsea, Staten Island. However, she never reached there, and has not since been heard of.

In the interval, the brother of Mrs. BRENNAN, Dr. CHARLES H. CRANE, communicated the circumstance to the police, and a sufficient force was empowered to spare no expense in the prosecution of their search.

A month was occupied in ascertaining that a lady, answering the description of Mrs. BRENNAN, was at the New-York terminus of the Staten Island Ferry at the time indicated, and that manifesting some disappointment, she did not go on board the boat, but returned to town in one of the omnibusses. A few days ago, it was made out that this lady, or some one very like her, had been seen later in the evening entering the boat for Staten Island. A gentleman who was on the boat had noticed her evident peculiarity of manner; he observed that she landed at Quarantine, where she hired a carriage at a livery-stable, and that shortly after she entered the vehicle, a stranger approached, who spoke to the driver, and giving directions, joined Mrs. BRENNAN in the carriage. On interrogating the keeper of the livery-stable, the friends of Mrs. BRENNAN found that he recollected the circumstance of her hiring the carriage, and that she asked him whether he knew her brother, Dr. CRANE. The driver was traced a few days ago, and arrested on suspicion. His name is DALY. But no evidence has been adduced that implicates him in suspicion of foul play in the matter. He was present during the whole of the inquiry before the Magistrate on Tuesday, when the doctor, the stable-keeper, his book-keeper, and another of the drivers were subjected to examination; but thus far, without throwing any light upon the fate of the missing lady. After hearing the evidence of other witnesses, the proceedings were adjourned until Thursday.

THE CROWD.—Perhaps nothing will better exemplify the crowded state of the City than the fact that High Sheriff WILLETT, of this county, was prowling about between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning in search of a lodging place, having been "locked out" and "missed the car." He sought in vain for a resting-place at sundry down-town hotels, and when our Reporter saw him last, he was poring over a directory in search of the abode of one of his Deputies, upon whose hospitality he seemed to strongly confide.

Personal.

A letter from Ex-President Pierce, dated at Villeneuve, in Switzerland, says: "We may remain here during the remainder of August, and then perhaps proceed to Interlaken, by the way of Berne. If the weather is favorable we may cross the Simplon or Splugen, and pass into Italy in September."

Lieut. John N. Maffit, commander of the U. S. brig *Dolphin*, the vessel which captured the slaver, is the son of the noted Methodist preacher of the same name. Lieut. Maffit is much respected wherever he is known.

The Rev. James D. Butler, Professor of Greek in Wabash College, Indiana, has been appointed Professor of the Ancient Languages in the University of Wisconsin.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Relations of Gen. Jerez with the Nicaraguan Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Another Descent Upon Nicaragua Impending.

The Negroes Captured by the Dolphin—How They will be Disposed of, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

General JEREZ will leave to-morrow morning for New-York. He had a protracted interview with President BUCHANAN yesterday, and was favorably impressed.

The General has been exceedingly cautious in his communications, yet some strange things have leaked out. It is evident the General has not the confidence of his Government. He says that MARTINEZ will not be able to maintain himself, or to satisfy the Liberal Party, and that sooner or later another revolution will certainly occur. In view of such an event he wishes to provide for the Liberal Party, and for this purpose sought an interview while in New-York with General HENNINGSEN, to arrange for his return to Nicaragua. Mr. NATZMER, who acted as the medium of communication, was informed by General HENNINGSEN that no proposition could be entertained which did not provide for General WALKER's return also. This JEREZ would not listen to.

An interview was had between WALKER and the JOE WHITE Company, but no arrangements were concluded. VANDERBILT positively refused to see WALKER, or to listen to any proposition from him.

I also learn that WALKER has given the cold shoulder to Gen. HENNINGSEN. During his stay in New-York, he held no intercourse with him. This is owing, it is supposed, to the fact that Gen. H. was heard to condemn in strong terms WALKER's publication about Secretary FLOYD, and his abuse of Judge CAMPBELL. JEREZ is afraid of WALKER, and WALKER is afraid of HENNINGSEN. MARTINEZ sent JEREZ here to get rid of him in Nicaragua, but took good care to send one of his own adherents to watch the General's movements.

If M. SOULE failed to restore harmony in the camp during his visit to New-York, the fillibusters will again go by the board, although every arrangement is now perfected for leaving when an opportunity offers. It only remains to arrange for the transit of emigrants.

A dispatch from the U. S. Marshal for South Carolina announces the death of twelve of the negroes captured by the *Dolphin*. Secretary THOMPSON has directed the employment of the best medical assistance. The negroes will be returned to Africa under the act of 1819, so soon as the ship has been libeled and condemned, and "sufficient evidence is produced that these negroes are Africans, as contemplated by the law." The Administration considers their return obligatory under the act named, but there is no provision for their protection or support after delivery to a nominal agent on the Coast of Africa. They must be turned loose like wild animals to destroy and be destroyed. The Attorney-General will determine what evidence is necessary to justify the President in sending them back.

Adjutant-General COOPER has been telegraphed to meet General SCOTT at Old Point Comfort. He left yesterday.

Q.

News from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The Fort Bridger correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Sixth Infantry, and a company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. DUANE, arrived there Aug. 6. The departure of the Sixth Infantry for Walla Walla, Oregon, was delayed in consequence of insufficient supplies of clothing and provisions.

The Utah Indians were committing depredations.

The annual election of Territorial and county officers took place on the 2d of August.

The Democrats of Green and River Counties have elected their whole ticket by an average majority of 80. WM. J. OSBORNE is elected to the Legislature. Nothing has been heard from the other counties.

From St. Louis.

THE MISSOURI ELECTION—COLORED EMIGRATION TO HAYTI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr., has given notice that he will contest the right of J. RICHARD BARRETT to a seat in the Thirty-sixth Congress from this district.

PAUL EMILE DESDEN, a Colonel in the Haytien Army, and M. MONTFORD, the head of a commercial house in Port-au Prince, the object of whose presence in this country is to induce free negroes to emigrate to Hayti, have arrived in this city.

The Kansas Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The *Republican* publishes a private letter to a gentleman in this city, giving an account of the newly-discovered gold diggings on the South Platte River. The writer of the letter examined the country for several miles around, and expresses the opinion that five or six dollars per day can be obtained by several hundred men, without further discoveries.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

R F. HOWE, of Richmond, Va., had a pocket-book snatched from his hand on the Common yesterday afternoon by a man who was acting as his guide. It contained eleven hundred dollars.

Capt. WHITON, agent of the New York Packet line, died yesterday, aged sixty-one.

In Lynn, yesterday, best three in five, mile heats, to harness, bay gelding Harry Walton won a purse of one hundred dollars against the horses Soulouque and Meddlesome. Time—2:38, 2:38, 2:40.

Burning of a Railroad Ferry Steamer.

NEW BEDFORD, Wednesday, Sept 1.

The Fairhaven Railroad ferry steamer was burned to the water's edge at half-past two o'clock this morning. She was insured for $15,000.

Oar Factory Burnt.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The oar factory of F. B. PAGE, in Wayne, Ashtabula County, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated to exceed $20,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

Cotton has advanced slightly; Middling, 11½c @ 11⅝c. Sales of three days, 950 bales. Receipts of three days, 760 bales. Freights and Exchange unaltered.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 31.

The sales of Cotton during the last three days, have been only 900 bales, at unchanged prices.

SEPTEMBER COURTS.—Next Monday the United States Circuit Court will commence business. The Court will probably be held in the room it formerly occupied, in consequence of its new rooms being still unfinished. On the third Monday the Circuit of the Supreme Court will be opened, Judge INGRAHAM presiding. The General Term will be held on the same day, by Judges DAVIES, CLERKE and SUTHERLAND, who will also sit at Chambers from 9½ to 11 o'clock A. M. each day. During the first two weeks of this month Judge DAVIES is assigned to sit at Chambers. The Superior Court will have no Trial Term till the first Monday in October; but the General Term will meet occasionally during this month. The Court of Common Pleas will hold a General Term, commencing on the fourth Monday. In the meantime Judge BRADY is assigned to sit at Chambers. During the vacation the Court-rooms have, for the most part, been refurnished and repaired. The Supreme Court opens with two new rooms, formerly occupied by the Federal Courts; the Superior Court building has undergone but little change; and the dingy walls of the Court of Common Pleas have been repainted, the ceilings handsomely decorated, new carpets laid, and generally improved in other particulars. It is probable that the new rooms for the Federal Courts and offices will be finished in a month.

The *Gazette Musicale* states that, besides Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Wagner and Mdlle. Poinsot, (of the Grand Opera,) are about to visit "the States."

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Western Continent, instruct me, who have never felt the honor of being its chief magistrate so sensibly as in the presence of this vast assemblage of its fair women and substantial citizens, to present to you a Gold Box, with the arms of the City engraved thereon, in testimony of the fact that to you mainly, under Divine Providence, the world is indebted for the successful execution of the grandest enterprise of our day and generation; and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, I now request your acceptance of this token of their approbation. In conclusion, Sir, of this, the most agreeable duty of my public life, I sincerely trust that your days may be long in the land, and as prosperous and honorable as your achievement in uniting the two hemispheres by a cord of electric communication has been successful and glorious.

MR. HASWELL'S ADDRESS TO CAPT. HUDSON.

SIR: The Common Council of New-York desire to express, through me, their Chairman, and on behalf of the City, the high appreciation of the efforts of yourself, and of the officers and men under your command, in laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable. It needed not this testimonial to make the people of this City, or of the nation, aware of the debt of gratitude they owe both to you and them; for the eyes of the civilized world have been upon you; and every step in your arduous course has been chronicled in the hearts as well as the memory of all.

The great originator and chief actor in this wonderful enterprise has availed himself of every occasion to say, that but for you and those who served under you, all his efforts would have been fruitless.

Our recognition of those efforts can add nothing to their merit or increase the honors with which you are already crowned. Still, this metropolis, so deeply interested in the undertaking, cannot deny itself the pleasure of expressing its appreciation of your services, and of offering, in common with the whole nation, its heartfelt congratulations on your success. To you, who have so long traversed the ocean, and hence know to what innumerable hazards such an enterprise was exposed to its successful termination, must appear more marvelous the oftener it is contemplated. When you linked your ship to the *Agamemnon*, and saw the flag of the latter disappear below the eastern horizon, the deep anxiety and sense of responsibility that weighed upon your heart we may attempt to imagine, but can never know. How well, how faithfully, how nobly, you and those under you met that responsibility is now a matter of history. And never, Sir, we sincerely believe, during the many years you have carried our national flag over the seas, have you greeted with such joy and exultation the shores of your native land as you then did the rugged heights of Newfoundland. The lapse of time will only increase the marvel as we contemplate that slender thread disappearing from sight in Valentia Bay, climbing down the lofty cliffs that form the eastern shore—now losing itself in the oozy bed of the lower abyss, and now rising over the swelling heights that intervened—still stretching on through the stirless solitudes of the deep, until finally it emerges into view in the wilderness of the Western Continent, the channel of instantaneous communication between the two worlds.

Of the vast results of this enterprise to the City and to the nation, I will not venture to speak. Of its value to the civilized world, it is impossible to conjecture. COLUMBUS, when through the dim twilight of morning, he descried the shores of a new world, did not dream with what destinies his name would be linked. The young surveyor, WASHINGTON, as he stood on the summit of the Alleghanies and looked off on the forests stretching away on either side of him, could not conceive of the mighty nation that would one day call him "father." So, no man can now foresee with what events, with what strange histories of men, your name and that of MR. FIELD and others, who have taken part in this great work, will yet be joined; for you have inaugurated a system that will progress until a net-work of electrical nerves shall enwrap the world, and a single central pulsation shall thrill the entire globe on which we dwell.

When that consummation shall be reached the changes that shall take place in the destinies of the race, the future developments of the great plans of Divine Providence alone can reveal.

Sir, it is often observed that many of the great events in human history are connected with singular phenomena of nature. If they are wanting in this instance, we behold something quite as remarkable and far more gratifying. It is not a strange coincidence that the two distinguishing features in the natural scenery of this State, Niagara and the Hudson, should be forever joined to this enterprise. While Niagara shall continue to thunder on our western frontier, will the noble vessel *Niagara* be remembered by men, and so long as the Hudson shall roll its massive waters along our eastern frontier will the gallant commander of that vessel be enshrined in the hearts of the people of this nation.

In conclusion, Sir, allow me to present to you in behalf of the Common Council of the City of New-York, this gold box, as a slight testimonial of the high value placed upon your services, and as a mark of the esteem and respect in which you are and ever will be held.

SIR: This will be a memorable day in my life; not only because it celebrates the success of an achievement with which my name is connected, but because the honor comes from the city of my home—the metropolitan city of the new world. I see here not only the civic authorities and citizens at large, but my own personal friends—men with whom I have been connected in business and friendly intercourse for the greater part of my life. Five weeks ago, this day and hour, I was standing on the deck of the *Niagara*, in mid ocean, with the *Gorgon* and *Valorous* in sight, awaiting for the *Agamemnon*. The day was cold and cheerless, the air was misty, and the wind roughened the sea; and when I thought of all that we had passed through—of the hopes thus far disappointed—of the friends saddened by our reverses—of the few that remained to sustain us, I felt a load at my heart almost too heavy to bear, though my confidence was firm, and my determination fixed. How different is the scene now before me—this vast crowd testifying their sympathy and approval; praises without stint and friends without number. This occasion, Sir, gives me the opportunity to express my thanks for the enthusiastic reception which I have received, and I here make my acknowledgements before this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens. To the ladies I may, perhaps, add that they have had their appropriate place; for when the cable was laid the first public message that passed over it came from one of their own sex. This box, Sir, which I have the honor to receive from your hand, shall testify to me and to my children what my own City thinks of my acts. For your kindness, Sir, expressed in such flattering, too flattering, terms, and for the kindness of my fellow citizens, I repeat my most heartfelt thanks. [Cheers.]

CAPT. HUDSON'S REPLY.

Mr. FIELD, who was enthusiastically welcomed, replied, saying: In conclusion, gentlemen, let me read you a dispatch which I have received from a little suburban village of New-York, and in everything which takes place therein it is natural that we should feel a deep and lively interest. [Cheers.]

Mr. FIELD then read this dispatch, which was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm:

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1858.

CYRUS W. FIELD, New-York: The Directors are on their way to Valentia, to make arrangements for opening the wire to the public. They convey, through the cable, to you and your fellow-citizens, their hearty congratulations in your joyous celebration of the great international work.

Mr. CLANCY, President of the Board of Aldermen, then appeared and presented to Mr. ARCHIBALD, British Consul at New-York, as the representative of Capt. PREEDY, of the *Agamemnon*, the freedom of the City in a golden box. Mr. CLANCY said:

ALDERMAN CLANCY'S ADDRESS.

To Capt. Preedy, of H. B. M. ship Agamemnon:

SIR—The Common Council of New-York, assembled with a great multitude of their fellow-citizens to celebrate the successful laying down of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, are desirous of including in the well-deserved honors of the occasion yourself and your brother officers, the British Engineers, Electricians, and the crew of the vessel under your command. While publicly expressing our admiration and gratitude to our own countrymen concerned in this wonderful achievement, we have felt it our duty that their respected associates beyond the sea, united with them in the laborious and often harassing efforts necessary to effect the great work, should share with them in our hearty recognition of their services. We regret only that we cannot, on this joyous occasion, have the happiness of tendering our grateful acknowledgments in person.

We regard it, indeed, as one of the most pleasing circumstances connected with this all-important enterprise, that it has been achieved by the united counsels, energies and means of the two great kindred nations.

As electrical science has been brought to its present highly-advanced state, by a series of profound researches, successful experiments, and brilliant discoveries, alternately made on either side of the water, from the time of FRANKLIN down to the present day, we reflect with extreme satisfaction that this last, and all but miraculous, practical application of the subtle element, has been accomplished by the combined scientific knowledge, mechanical skill, the united energy, perseverance, and indomitable spirit of England and the United States, under the auspices of their respective Governments, and with the aid of gallant and able officers of both services. We desire especially to offer to you, in an appropriate testimonial, the high sense entertained by ourselves and the community we represent, of the cordial and efficient manner in which, with the officers and crews of the vessels under your command, you have coöperated in laying down the Atlantic Cable, and that, too, while the inherent difficulties of the undertaking were greatly augmented by stress of weather, so severe as to put the highest seamanship to the proof. We doubt not that the brave officers of the *Agamemnon*, in common with their brotherhood of the *Niagara*, have regarded the successful accomplishment of this beneficent work, as a greater triumph than any to be gained by the effusion of blood. May a kind Providence, overruling all things for the honor and welfare of both countries, grant that their gallant navies may never be engaged, except as now, with generous emulation in the arts of peace.

May this auspicious enterprise, happily accomplished by the coöperation of England the United States, have its first effect in confirming their friendly relations. While these astonishing facilities of communication accrue to the benefit of the whole civilized world, may they prove especially instrumental in establishing peace, and a mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries, on a basis never to be shaken.

For your share in bringing about the great result in which these hopes are founded, the Common Council of New-York, on behalf of their fellow-citizens, now tender to you, Sir, to your brother officers, to your scientific associates and the crew under your command, our earnest and heartfelt congratulations.

Mr. ARCHIBALD replied in fitting terms, and was frequently applauded. Subsequently the Harmonic Society sang the following verses:

ALL HAIL!

AN ODE.

WRITTEN BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Air—*God Save the Queen.*

All hail across the main!
Thought thrills our cable chain,
Hear, nations, hear!

Mind is victorious,
Columbia's made glorious,
While God watched over us;
Hear, nations, hear!

No storms the chain shall break,
Nations our greetings take;
Hear now our call:

Peace speaks from shore to shore,
Good will be evermore;
While this work we adore,
Praise God for all!

This elicited much applause.

Mr. CHAS. H. HASWELL, President of the Board of Councilmen, delivered a well-considered address, accompanied by the present of a gold box, containing the freedom of the City, to Capt. HUDSON of the *Niagara*.

The gallant Captain responded with his customary force, and in terms of manly disinterestedness. He was vehemently cheered.

The same ceremony took place in regard to Captain DAYMAN, of the *Gorgon*, who was most warmly received, and whose reply evoked repeated plaudits.

Councilman HENRY ARCULARIUS introduced Mr. EVERETT, whose appearance was hailed with a round of cheers. Mr. ARCULARIUS read an excellent address, and made the same presentation as in the case of the guests previously received. Mr. EVERETT replied in a speech replete with feeling and good taste.

An elaborate address to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and the Atlantic Telegraph Company was read by Alderman DAVIS.

PETER COOPER, Esq., replied in the following words:

It is, Sir, with extreme hesitation that I, as President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, venture to reply to remarks so eloquently expressed in honor of the success that has crowned the united efforts of the New-York, Newfoundland and London, and the Atlantic Telegraph companies. That success, Sir, has been secured only by a long-continued course of persevering labor, under circumstances the most discouraging; labors that required the indomitable courage, the far-seeing and electrifying mind of CYRUS W. FIELD to inspire and stimulate.

This work, now accomplished, has caused more hearts to beat in joyful hope of a brighter and better day for suffering humanity throughout the world than was ever before inspired by any previous triumph of mind over matter. Such a triumph is calculated to elevate our race to a perception of the true dignity and responsibility of their mission, being clothed, as they are, with power to keep the great garden of the world without and the world within, and thus to subdue and hold dominion over all the earth and every living thing. This glorious power bequeathed to man will, I trust, cause knowledge to cover the earth, as the mighty waters cover the umbilical cord that now binds the mother Continent to her child. Through this vital cord a new regenerating and invigorating life will flow on and ever from the world's heart through arteries, veins and nerves of iron, into every fibre of the great body of humanity. This life, this power, this knowledge, cannot fail finally to bring man into sympathy with the sorrows and sufferings of his brother man throughout the world. This mighty power to communicate knowledge will finally bring life and immortality to light in the intellectual heart of man. It will, with its electric power, spread over the world the glad tidings of that great joy which shall be to all people. I rejoice in the hope that the time will come when men will learn war no more, when they will beat their swords into plough shares and their spears into pruning hooks. Then the light of science will shine on the unfolding and ever brightening leaves of creation, with an all animating power—a power that will awaken the slumbering energies of man to aspire after all that is true, beautiful and good. Encouraged by what has already been accomplished—having sent the electric fire through an almost fathomless ocean—carrying with it expressions of sympathy flowing from the very heart of a kindred people, and then giving to the world the glorious news of peace restored to a region where war, with its desolating power, has spread its terrors over more than one quarter of the great family of man; after such a triumph of mind over matter, what limits can we set to what is possible to be accomplished? I am sure, sir, that every man, woman and child within sound of my voice, will join with me in heartfelt thanks to the enlightened governments that have lent their aid to enable us to achieve the victory we this day celebrate. In conclusion, sir, I will say, in behalf of the companies which I in part have the honor to represent, that language fails to express the admiration we feel for all the officers, and their devoted sailors, and the electricians and engineers by whose united labor and skill a glorious treasure has been secured to the world.

The concluding speech was that of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.

ADDRESS OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD ON THE HISTORY OF THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: When MORSE discovered the applicability of electricity to a communication of intelligence, it might have been foreseen that the limits of the application were to be measured only by the power of stretching the electric wire, and of transmitting through it the electric current. It occurred no doubt to different minds that the telegraph would one day be carried across the ocean and around the globe; and, for aught I know, plans may have been formed for doing the work. I have been requested to give you the history—a condensed epitome it must be—of the first success—the first attempt, and, I might add, the first practical plan in the development of this great idea of an ocean telegraph. My connection with the undertaking from its commencement—my position as counsel for those who have done the most to carry it through—has made it appear to others fitting that I should perform this service. In its performance I trust that I shall say nothing unbefiting my personal relations to any of the actors. I am not here to praise, but to relate.

Two years previous to 1854 there had been incorporated by the Legislature of Newfoundland a company by the name of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, the purpose of which was to connect by telegraph that island with the main land of America. A telegraph across the ocean was not a part of the scheme. It contemplated a connection with Europe by means of steamers plying between Newfoundland and Ireland. This Company proceeded a little way and failed, leaving a debt of some fifty thousand dollars, due chiefly to laborers. In this emergency, and some time in February, 1854, Mr. FREDERICK N. GISBORNE, an officer of that Company, applied to Mr. MATTHEW D. FIELD to help him raise additional funds, by a sale of bonds or stock. The gentleman thus applied to came to Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself. We had several conversations together on the subject. Then it was, that the thought of extending the line across the Atlantic suggested itself. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD wrote to Lieutenant MAURY, to inquire about the practicability of submerging a cable, and consulted Prof. MORSE about the possibility of telegraphing through it. Their answers were favorable. On receiving them, it was agreed between Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself, that as nothing could be done under the charter of the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, we would endeavor to form a new Company to take a surrender of the charter of the former Company, purchase its property, pay its debts, and obtain another charter to effect a direct telegraphic communication with Europe. The first step was to procure the coöperation of a few persons whose character and resources would be a guarantee that the work had been undertaken in earnest. Four men were invited, whose names you all know, PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, M. O. ROBERTS and CHANDLER WHITE. They met Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD and myself at his house, where around a table covered with maps, plans and estimates, the subject was discussed for four successive evenings—the practicability of the undertaking examined, its advantages, its cost, and the means of its accomplishment. The result of the conference was the agreement of all the six gentlemen to enter upon the undertaking. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Mr. WHITE and myself were to proceed to Newfoundland to procure a charter and such aid in money and privileges as the government of that island could be induced to give. The agreement with the Electric Telegraph Company and the formal surrender of its charter were signed on the 10th of March, and by the 14th we left New-York, accompanied by Mr. Gisborne. The next morning we took the steamer at Boston for Halifax, and thence on the night of the 18th departed in the little steamer *Merlin* for St. Johns, Newfoundland. Three more disagreeable days voyagers scarcely ever passed, than we spent in that smallest of steamers. It seemed as if all the storms of Winter had been reserved for the first month of Spring. A frost-bound coast, an icy sea, rain, hail, snow and tempest, were the greeting of the telegraph adventurers, in their first movement towards Europe. In the darkest night, through which no man could see the ship's length, with snow filling the air and flying into the eyes of the sailors, with ice in the water, and a heavy sea rolling and moaning about us, the captain felt his way around Cape Race, with his lead, as the blind man feels his way with his staff, but as confidently and as safely as if the sky had been clear and the sea calm, and light of morning dawned upon deck, and mast and spar, coated with glittering ice; but floating securely between the mountains which form the gates of the harbor of St. Johns. In that busy and hospitable town, the first person to whom we were introduced was Mr. EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, then Attorney-General of the colony, and now British Consul in New-York. He entered warmly into our views, and from that day to this, has been an efficient and consistent supporter of the undertaking. By him we were introduced to the Governor, KERR BAILEY HAMILTON, who also took an earnest interest in our plans. He convoked the Council to receive us, and hear an explanation of our views and wishes. In a few hours after the conference, the answer of the Governor and Council was received, consenting to recommend to the Assembly a guaranty of the interest of £50,000 of bonds, an immediate grant of fifty square miles of land, a further grant to the same extent on the completion of the telegraph across the ocean, and a pay-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

Police Intelligence.

CUTTING UP A HACKMAN.—Henry McCardell, a hack-driver, and Patrick Keating, an Irish laborer, both residing in the tenement house No. 129 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation Tuesday evening, about some trifling matter. Keating, finding that he could not do as well with his fists as his antagonist, seized a large carving-knife, and made several desperate slashes upon the face and neck of McCardell. Some bystanders prevented his making a finishing job of the hackman. Keating was arrested and locked up to answer for his conduct. Police Surgeon Morrell dressed the wounds of McCardell. He pronounces them severe but not serious.

COLORED MEN'S FIGHT.—Two colored men, named Wm. Hyland and John Holmes, who reside in the Sixth Ward, and are well known to the police of that Precinct, met Tuesday evening in Leonard st. A grudge has been existing between the two for a long time. Several words passed, when each pulled out a dagger and squared for a mutual attack. Both received several cuts, but Hyland came off second best, his injuries being so serious that he had to be removed to the City Hospital. Dr. Kennedy sewed up the cuts upon Holmes, after which he was taken to his residence, No. 25 Leonard-street.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James Rowen on Tuesday evening fell from one of the James street ferry boats. Two men with a row boat, rescued him from drowning.

The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says: "The Messrs. PORTERS are now engaged in constructing a new iron bridge from Goat Island, in place of the wooden structure that has stood there so many years. The new bridge will have three spans, one at each end of fifty feet, and one in the centre of eighty feet. The abutments are fine specimens of solid masonry, and are erected by our townsman, Mr. JAS. SHEPHERD. The superstructure of iron work will be erected by Mr. WHIPPLE, of Albany, who will commence operations next week. The iron work is now being brought on to the ground. The whole structure will be completed sometime in the month of September. In the meantime the passage for people on foot will be kept open, but teams will not be allowed to pass.

[Advertisement.]

THE CABLE IS LAID, THE CELEBRATION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE EVENT IS OVER, THE WATERING PLACES ARE DESERTED, THE CITY IS CROWDED, and KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HAT IS OUT.

Prepare for business!

Everybody knows, or should know, that the place for a gentleman to procure a stylish, well-made, becoming and cheap hat is at

KNOX'S, No. 212 BROADWAY;

and in anticipation of a great Fall trade, he, Knox, THE hatter, has greatly increased his forces, so that he is abundantly prepared to supply all classes with his matchless fabrics.

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

Language cannot do justice to the exquisite beauty of his latest production; but to use a very trite expression, "it only needs to be seen to be fully appreciated."

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

His assortment embraces:
THE DRESS HAT,
THE TRAVELING HAT,
THE BUSINESS HAT,
THE OPERA HAT,
THE HAT FOR CLERGYMEN,
DO. LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, EDITORS,
TRADESMEN, MECHANICS, &c.

BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

The price, as usual, is only four dollars.

Lay aside your soiled Rocky Mountain beaver, abandon your travel stained Straw, or exchange your battered Pearl Cassimere for one of

KNOX'S FALL STYLE,

and rejoice!

BUT WE RESPECTFULLY REPEAT BUY YOUR FALL HAT AT KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

I understand a large quantity of counterfeit and imitation Scheidam Aromatic Schnapps has been sent to this market from Philadelphia, and sold to some of the Wholesale Grocers, Druggists and Liquor Merchants, who are offering it for sale much below my wholesale price. I would caution the Southern and Western Merchants from purchasing the vile stuff, as it is nothing but American Whisky flavored with Juniper, and reduced some thirty per cent. below proof.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

OCEAN TELEGRAPH!
BRANDRETH'S PILLS!
BOTH IMPORTANT!

But what is news to the sick? what to the dead? Therefore, Brandreth's Pills are most important, for they restore health and save life. Principal office, No. 294 Canal-street. Sold, also, everywhere at 25 cents and 13 cents per box, plain and sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER

Dépôt is removed from No. 68 Barclay-street to No. 410 Broadway, near Canal-street, where all orders will be promptly attended to by

G. W. WESTON & Co., or
G. R. BURROWS.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

An elegant English Brussels carpet for $1; good tapestry Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. All wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. per yard. Floor oilcloths, 30c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

☞ Tiffany & Co.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE SECURED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF THE
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE
Now on board the
U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity, they propose to cut the Cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copyrighted fac simile certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine Cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will first be sold in precisely the condition in which the great Cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders, as they are received, which will be filled in turn without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ATLANTIC CABLE NOTICE.

TIFFANY & CO. beg to inform the public that, although they have arranged with the Novelty Works—(in addition to their former facilities)—to mount the Atlantic Cable, the demand is so great that they are not able to supply the orders for the *four-inch* specimens as fast as received. They, therefore, apprise the trade and others that, while they will continue to receive orders, to be filled in their turn, as heretofore, they will sell the cable, in the state it comes from the *Niagara*, at 62½ cents per lineal foot, in lengths of not less than forty feet, and in smaller quantities at $1 per foot, which will enable purchasers to have sections mounted to suit themselves.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.—Gentlemen: At your request, and in justice to you, I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, to your firm, and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity was too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course, any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few, if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batcheler's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ A Card from Appleton, Tracy & Co., Manufacturers of American Watches, Waltham, Mass.: These superior watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery, expressly designed to secure, with a low price, a fine, substantial, durable and uniformly reliable time-keeper. The movements are new in construction and are pronounced by the highest authorities to be faultless in principle and quality, and have been proved by the most exacting tests to be reliable and unfailing in action. These watches are manufactured entire from the crude materials, in a single establishment, by connected and uniform processes—the manufactory being organized upon the same system that has been adopted in the production of the unequaled American firearms, which enables us to produce a movement at one-half the price of any foreign movement of the same quality, and we guarantee the perfect performance, for ten years, of every watch manufactured by us.

All foreign watches are made by hand, the American watches being the only ones made by machinery, upon a uniform system throughout. Nearly all hand made watches are defective, and are continually getting out of order. In many parts of the country, it is impossible to find good watch repairers, and watch repairing is always uncertain and expensive. The introduction of American watches disposes of this difficulty, and country merchants, as well as watch dealers, can keep watches as a part of their miscellaneous stock, and thus supply their customers with a new staple, which may be used as any other article, without mystery or humbug. Sold by the trade generally, and by

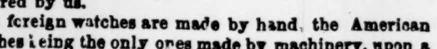
ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents,
No. 15 Maiden-lane, New York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

☞ Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INKS.

"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"

See Dr CHILTON'S TEST, *showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.*

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines. No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.

They are exceedingly desirable for family use, making a firm and reliable stitch.—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-Room Companion.*

Acknowledged to be the best.—*Ibid.*

None can compete with these.—*New-York Leader.*

The best make and most desirable.—*Ibid.*

These machines make excellent work.—*New-York Sun.*

Principal Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st. Local Agents wanted. Address care Box No. 2,841, Post-Office, New-York.

☞ Fall Fashions.

FIRST OPENING OF THE SEASON.

R. T. WILDE will exhibit to the trade on Thursday, Sept. 2, the latest styles in Bonnets, Caps, Head-dresses, Flowers, Feathers, Straw and millinery Goods in general.

No. 251 Broadway, Corner of Murray-st.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.

The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

☞ Just Received, One Hundred Elegant FRENCH CAFETIERES, or Self Making Coffee Machines, from $5 to $30 each, E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Hatters' Plush and Satins,
BANDS AND BINDINGS,
JAPANNED LEATHERS,
TIPS AND SIDES.
ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Hunt, Webster & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine. No 469 Broadway.

☞ Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No 2 Vesey st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

SEWARD—REYNOLDS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Robert McCartee, Mr. HENRY D. SEWARD to Miss HENRIETTA M. REYNOLDS, all of this City.

☞ Goshen, N. Y., papers please copy.

COX—BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Van Giesen, Mr. CHARLES E. COX to CAROLINE AMANDA, youngest daughter of Wm. T. Baker, Esq.

THORP—PURDY.—At Amityville, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Babylon, L. I., at the residence of the bride's father, EDWARD B. THORP, of this City, to GEORGIE PURDY, eldest daughter of Bartholomew B. Purdy, of Amityville, L. I.

WINFIELD—MOORE.—At White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. William M. Chipp, at the residence of the bride's father, HENRY B. WINFIELD, of New-York, to REBECCA M., daughter of Richard Moore, Esq., of White Plains, formerly of this City.

DIED.

SUTTON.—In this City, on third day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 31, of congestion of the lungs, MARY R., wife of Tho. U. Sutton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on fifth day (Thursday) next, at Friends' Meeting house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

REGGIO.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at No. 51 West 10th st., Mr. PIERRE T. REGGIO, of Smyrna, of disease of the heart, aged 25 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 2d inst., at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will then be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

COCKEFAIR.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 30, of consumption, JOSEPHINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Isaac Cockefair, Esq., aged 21 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, G. B. Gurley, No. 78 4th st., on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BOWMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday night, SAMUEL BOWMAN, of this City, aged 75 years.

His friends and relatives, and the friends of his son Francis C. Bowman, and of his son in law, Nathan Caswell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 95 East 15th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

KEENE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, WM. J. KEENE, aged 26 years.

His friends, and those of his uncles Peter and William Cagger, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Barclay st.

TAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 31, HENRY RAYMOND, only child of Fenley W. and Mary E. Tapp, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 47 Butler st., Brooklyn.

REMSEN.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, Sept. 1, GEORGE REMSEN, JR., son of George Remsen, Esq., aged 1 year, 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 2½ P. M., from the residence of his grand-parent, Rem. Remsen, Esq., Beaver-st., Jamaica.

RIDGEWAY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, JANE, widow of Abram Ridgeway, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 36 Prospect-st., on Friday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SANGER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, LIZZIE, infant daughter of Henry and Mary E. Sanger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, to-day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents at North Orange. A train leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M.

FREEMAN.—At Centreville, N. J., on Wednesday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alpheus and Experience Freeman, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 15 St. Luke's place, at 2½ o'clock on Friday, Sept. 3. The friends of the family, and of Wm. H. De Groot, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DURBROW.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, MARY, wife of Joseph Durbrow, aged 67 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 80 East 30th st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PECK.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock P. M., CLARISSA, wife of Thos. L. Peck, aged 38 years, 5 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Norwalk, on Friday, Sept. 3, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

JARVIS.—At Cheshire, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 29, MARY ANN, wife of the late Stephen Jarvis, in the 80th year of her age.

NORVELL.—On the Ohio River, on Friday, Aug. 20, of yellow fever, BARRY NORVELL, Civil Engineer, son of the late John Norvell, of Detroit, and nephew of C. C. Norvell, of this City.

FLAGLER.—At Pulaski, Ill., on Wednesday, Aug. 25, of pneumonia, WM. E. FLAGLER, of this City, eldest son of Wm. B. Flagler, late of Hudson, N. Y., aged 25 years.

MARTENS.—At Mount Pleasant, Mohigan Lake, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE FRANCES, eldest child of Jas. W. and Charlotte Louisa Martens, aged 4 years and 28 days.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS
OF
SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS
TO THE
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY

They are now making of the following goods.

RICH DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN POULT DE SOIES,
GRO DE RHINES,
ARMURES,
POPLINS,
VELVETS.

SILK ROBES AND PATTERN DRESSES
Of the choicest and most elegant styles.

RICH PRINTED DE LAINES,
CASHMERE DE ECOSSE,
MERINOS,
AMELINES,
GROS ODIER PRINTS,
VALENCIAS.

ROBES A LEZ, AND ROBES A DEUX JUPE
In the newest fabrics and designs.

PLAIN MERINOS,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
SATIN DE CHINES,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
AMELINES,
MOHAIRS,

1,000 PIECES SAXONY PLAIDS,
At the lowest prices ever known.
TRAVELING DRESS FABRICS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Especial attention is invited to the following departments, in which will be found as full and complete an assortment as is kept by houses exclusively in those articles:

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS.

Prices as Low, and Terms as Liberal as those of any House in the Trade.

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 101—next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

JEWELRY. JEWELRY.

All descriptions of gold jewelry for sale, at retail, at less than usual prices. Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, Guard Chains, Vest Chains, Chatelaine Chains, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, plain and chased Gold Rings, pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Lockets, Necklaces, Scarf Pins, Keys and Seals, Diamond Rings, Seal Rings, Crosses, Gold Thimbles, Amulets, Silver Fruit Knives, Portmonnaies, Silver Forks and Spoons, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING HOUSES.

This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,

And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to Wholesale Cash buyers.

PETER H. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Refer to……….Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES sores and ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures aches and pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for burns and scalds. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for horses and cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For the ailments of man and beast it is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC CABLE CHARMS.—WILLIAMS, TARBELL, No. 395 Broadway, will offer during this week a variety of Gold and Silver mounted chain ornaments, from Cable procured in person on board the United States steamer *Niagara.*

SAFE FOR SALE.—A SMALL-SIZED SAFE, second-hand, for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

IMPORTANT
TO
DRY-GOODS DEALERS.

One of the best assorted Stocks
FRESH, CHOICE, ATTRACTIVE,
received per recent arrivals from Europe,
now exposed for sale at our
WAREROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N.Y.,
to which we solicit attention.
Great taste is displayed in our selection.

DRESS GOODS.

The variety and style exhibited in this department is large.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

We have an extensive assortment, and of the most fashionable shade and shape for Fall and Winter.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
All makes and sizes.
HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS,
AND CASSIMERES.

DOMESTICS.

We have made large purchases for cash, and are prepared to give buyers at the very lowest figure

MERRIMAC, COCHECO, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MANCHESTER, &c., &c.,
PRINTS AND DE LAINES.
Cabot, Lawrence, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
and other popular styles of Domestics.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following letter from

CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24, 1853.

Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.—*Gentlemen*: At your request, and in justice to you I am bound to state that I disposed of the entire balance of the Atlantic Cable, on the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*, to your firm and that if any other party claims to have any portion thereof, it must either have been procured from you, or from the small specimens which were distributed on board before the cable was laid, in which case the quantity is too small to be worthy of notice.

There is a peculiar interest attached to the cable which you have bought—twenty miles of it were actually submerged in the ocean and recovered, *while through all of it the electric signals were being transmitted during the whole of the time occupied in laying the cable.*

Of course any quantity of cable can be manufactured in England, and many specimens have been circulated in this country, but to few, if any of these, attaches the peculiar value which the cable purchased by you possesses, from the fact that they were part and parcel of the cable which is now actually laid. I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,

CYRUS W. FIELD.

STEAM ALE.
THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
PALE, AMBER AND XXX ALES
and
PORTERS,
for
DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING.

Brewed by the new process of Steam. The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.

All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only. Office No. 38 Carmine st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.
Have you read
The true and
Startling
Narrative, entitled
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
OF PRISON LIFE;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF
GIBSON CLARK.
Formerly an inmate of the
AUBURN STATE PRISON.
Published in the
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.
Now ready and for sale at all News Dépôts.

THE CABLE, THE CABLE.

New three dollar subscribers to the *Knickerbocker Magazine* will receive as a premium two FEET OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE, with certificates of Cyrus W. Field and Tiffany & Co., accompanying each piece. The October number to be published soon, contains a biography and fine steel engraving of CYRUS W. FIELD.

JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher.
Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., N. Y.

SOLUBLE GLASS—MOST USEFUL PRESERVATIVE against fire, for documents, records as a varnish for wood and wall paper, element for artificial stone against rust of metals, and as a substitute for soap, dry, thick and thin liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 142 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Best Cognac Oil, Extract, Essence, Rum, Bourbon Whisky, etc.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Capital, (all paid in,)……………$600,000 00
Surplus on 1st July, 1858……………$377,329 85
Liabilities on 1st July, 1858……………$35,562 20

THE CAPITAL OF THIS COMPANY HAVING recently been increased by an *additional* CASH subscription of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, the attention of merchants and others having large amounts of property to insure, is called to the *increased security afforded thereby.*

Without entering into a *reckless* competition, this Company is prepared to insure all descriptions of property against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the *real security* of the Company and of the insured will warrant.

DIRECTORS

CHARLES J. MARTIN, OLIVER E. WOOD,
A. F. WILLMARTH, ALFRED S. BARNES,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT, GEORGE BLISS,
GEORGE C. COLLINS, ROE LOCKWOOD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY, JOHN G. NELSON,
LUCIUS HOPKINS, LYMAN COOKE,
THOMAS MESSENGER, LEVI P. MORTON,
WILLIAM H. MELLEN, CURTIS NOBLE,
CHARLES B. HATCH, JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
B. WATSON BULL, CHARLES P. BALDWIN,
HOMER MORGAN, AMOS T. DWIGHT,
LEVI P. STONE, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JAMES HUMPHREY, JESSE HOYT,
GEORGE PEARCE, WM. STURGIS, JR.,
WARD A. WORK, JOHN R. FORD,
JAMES LOW, SIDNEY MASON,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, GEO. T. STEDMAN,
CHARLES A. BULKLEY, CYRUS YALE, JR.,
CEPHAS H. NORTON, WM. R. FOSDICK,
GEORGE D. MORGAN, DAVID I. BOYD,
THEODORE McNAMEE, F. H. COSSITT,
RICHARD BIGELOW,

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE BEST BILL YET.
Last night of Miss JANE COOMBS,
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING (Thursday), Sept. 2,
ALL THE STAR COMPANY.
In the Fourth Act of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
and
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
for positively the last time.
TO-MORROW—FRIDAY,
BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First appearance of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., since their successful tour in California.
SATURDAY—
BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
and last night of the present
GREATLY POPULAR SERIES.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Miss Jane Coombs, Mr. C. Walcott, Mrs. Brougham, and other celebrities, will appear.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

A supply of the real Atlantic Cable, in various styles of mounting by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., will be for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON corner of Broadway and Franklin st., on and after the 1st of September. Each specimen will have a certificate from Cyrus W. Field, Esq., that it is genuine.

THE INSECTS ALL LATELY HELD A meeting
To find some method of defeating,
Their enemy, EMANUEL LYON,
By whose invention they were dying.
Bed bugs and roaches flies and fleas,
Ants, moths, and insects from the trees,
Were there in thousands: but in vain
Each insect racked its puny brain,
Despairing they gave up the task,
Resigned to die by LYON's flask.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS, for insects and vermin, No. 424 Broadway. E. LYON & CO.

EPILEPSY, NEURALGIA, GRAVEL, EXTREME exhaustion of the system (from excess or disease,) rheumatism, delirium-tremens, or any nervous affection, are instantly relieved and permanently cured by Watts' Nervous antidote. Abundant proofs can be shown by the proprietors. JOHN PYNE & CO., No. 109 Nassau-st. Antidote $1 per bottle; $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

LOST—LAST EVENING BETWEEN BLEECKER and Broome sts., about 7 o'clock, an old fashioned gold watch. No. believed to be 1,463 Sitherland, maker. It being an old family relict $25 will be paid to the finder, and the gratitude of the present owner, by leaving the same at T. T. Stone's billiard rooms, Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway, and no questions asked positively. Pawnbrokers please notice.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED monthly meeting of this Institute will be held at its Rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. HENRY MEIGS, Rec. Sec.

462.—NO. 462 PEARL-ST.—PERKINS & BROTHER, No. 462 Pearl st., will sell their extensive stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets 25 per cent. below cost for ten days.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, with all the late improvements, always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Salesrooms No. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory No. 63 Ann st.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also, watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators. No. 338 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Lady Eglinton	Quebec	Galway	Sept. 4
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 11
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Borussia	New York	Southampton	Sept. 15

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Pacific	Galway	New-York	Aug. 24
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 25
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 28
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1
Austria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 8
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 8
Hudson	Bremen	New York	Sept. 11

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Saxonia, for Southampton, Havre, &c.—Mr. F. A. Spiess and family, 7 pers., Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Amalia Schutt, Mr. Fluess and family, 4 pers., H. Sporleder, Miss M. Schmidt, E. Herold, J. Engster, Mr. Kunoth and lady, Mrs Leclerc and 3 children, F. Thorspecken, Mr. Moller, M. Gibney, O. W. Pollitz, Mr. Des Arts, L. Rosenfeld and family, 8 pers., E. F. Schelless and lady, child and servant, W. H. Leinkauf, Ch. Bonner, J. Bunding, F. L. James, all of New-York; Mr. Pike and lady, Boston; J. Elias, Los Angelos, Cal.; Mr. Piraneau, Chicago; Dr. Ellendorf, Dr. Schippert, Indiana; W. Landdecker, C. L. Tormin, Joseph Danne, Philip Ebling, Geo. Marguth, New York; Emma Bather, John Bather and lady, Brooklyn; D. Laporte, Fr. Du Bois, California; Paul Reutter, New-York; Wilh. Ruhbach, John Strodtmann, Chr. Mose, New-York; John G. Rubelmann, Tennessee; Aug. Wilh. Rubach and lady, New York; Carl Graceman, Louis Pepper, Richmond, Va.; Laur. Flora, England; Adolph Deng and lady, New-York; Adolph Deng, Jr., Adolph Koerner and lady, Mrs. C. Lefevre, Louisiana; S. Loewenstein, P. Manogul, Mr. Weir and lady, New-York; H. Buck, Theodor Schuster and lady, Fritz Meyer and lady, Illinois; Mr. Meyer and lady, Buffalo; Mrs. Abendschein and son; Mrs. Grubler and 2 children, Mrs. Dr. Fuller and daughter, Warsaw, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Warren, New-York; E. Hofer, Pauline Lang, Hoboken; Mrs. F. E. Graef, 3 children and servant, Ad. Rohatsch and son, Pennsylvania; Mr. L. E. Muller, Adolph Biereck, and 135 in the steerage.—Total 239.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. Malcom, A. Malcom, J. H. Spotts, T. B. Johnson, Mrs. Howell, child and servant, Miss Howell, Miles Ambler, lady and child, Mrs. Chamberlain, J. Rosenberg and lady, Miss Gilbert, S. T. Frear and lady, Miss Hart, J. Blschoosen, lady and child, Mrs. Penoyer, Miss Kate Penoyer, Miss Bishop, Mr. E. Dardingbeila and child, John Clark, John Ringold, Mrs. Eatti, Mrs. Marshall, J. E. Demarest, Thomas Tryon, J. W. Chamberlain, William Cohen and lady, Mrs. Myers and 5 children, Mrs. W. B. Issacs, 4 children and servant, G. K. Bernard, H. Emeade, R. H. Jones, W. P. Green, R. R. Rives, Miss A. James, C. Ogden, E. Tarrwer, W. Rezell, Em. Rodman, M. Nelson, M. Wildt, Miss L. Dropp, Miss Hunt, J. F. Allen, F. Burrough, and 21 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises….5 28 | Sun sets….6 32 | Moon rises…morn.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 52 | Gov. Island 3 41 | Hell Gate…..5 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK….WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1

Arrived.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Ship Owego, Steens, Liverpool July 11, with salt to Sturges, Clearman & Co. July 30, lat. 46 38, lon. 27 40, at 6 P. M. found the head of the mainmast badly sprung; took off all sail, and fixed the mast to enable us to carry a little sail on the mast. Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., [illegible] lon. 61 59, passed a large [illegible]. Same day took a pilot from boat Washington, No. 4. The C. has experienced during the passage a succession of W. S. W. winds.

Ship Alleghanean, Bickford, Shields July 18, with coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig West, Studley, Galveston 28 ds., with cotton to D. C. Murray.

Brig L. M. Stout, Cole, Baltimore 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda 7 ds., with molasses and 1 passenger to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Spy, Bradford, Edenton, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Williamson, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. Holly, Thompson, Plymouth, N. C., 8 ds., with shingles to Benton & Bros.

Schr. Oregon, Cox, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston 8 ds., with rice and naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Swan, Dill, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Owens, Bridgeport, for Washington.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Burger, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal.

Schr. W. P. Ward, Chambers, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.

Sloop Ellen Smith, Smith, Sag Harbor, with oil to Willets & Co.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Bark R. J. Allen, Robbins, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to master, all well.

WIND—During the day, from W. to S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Saxonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; ship Enterprise, Arey, San Francisco, and others.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—Arr. brig J. W. Lawson, from Boston. In the offing, brig Havana, for New-York—officers all sick with fever.

Spoken, &c.

Abby Blanchard—ship, exchanged signals with, Aug. 1, at 11 A. M., lat. 48 50, lon. 34 23.

Charlotte Read—ship, 84 ds. from Bordeaux for New-Orleans, Aug. 13, lat. 27 N., lon. 85 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD NIGHT—FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.
Third appearance of
SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.
First appearance of
SIGNOR LUIGI STEFFANI.
FRIDAY, Sept. 3.
Verdi's celebrated Tragic Opera.
RIGOLETTO.

Duke of Mantua	Signor Luigi Steffani (First appearance in New-York.)
Rigoletto	Signor Arsoni
Gilda, (his daughter)	Senora Pepita Gassier (First appearance in this Opera in New-York.)
Sparafucile (a bravo)	Signor Garibaldi (First appearance in New-York.)
Magdalen (his sister)	Miss Adelaide Phillips (First appearance in this character.)
Count Monterone	Signor Gasparoni
Conductors	MAX MARETZEK. ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager	Mr. Dubreuil

Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:

Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes	$1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra	50
Family Circle	50
Amphitheatre	25

Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.
THE FIRST OPERATIC MATINEE
will be given on
SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 4.
Admission to all parts of the Academy ....50 cents.
NO SECURED SEATS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

This magnificent Temple of the Drama, the largest and most beautiful in the Union, has been repainted and decorated. A new proscenium arch of singular beauty and wonderful height and breadth, has been constructed, exhibiting a well painted
APOLLEOSE OF SHAKSPEARE AND THE MUSES.
Mr. Collins the great Irish comedian and vocalist, received with enthusiasm and honored with triple encores and loud calls before the curtain.
THIS EVENING (Thursday)—The second night here of THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE;
OR, THE IRISH SETTLER.
Captain O'Rourke..........Mr. Collins
with the songs of "The Bould Soger Boy" and "Widow Machree," with extra original verses every evening.
HOW TO PAY THE RENT,
a screaming farce, with Mr. Collins, who will sing several songs
and the drama of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. Mr. Wayne Olevine, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Bland, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Miller, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs Dunn, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2,
The performances will commence with the drama of
THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.
Jemmy Wilkes..........Mr. G. L. Fox
After which
MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with
NICK WHIFFLES.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7½.

MINSTREL HALL,
No. 444
BROADWAY.
GRAND OPENING WEEK
by the celebrated
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
THE MODEL TEMPLE OF THE WORLD.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1858, and every night until further notice, the above Company will have the honor of appearing in their BEAUTIFUL HALL, which, having undergone a thorough renovation, such as PAINTING, FRESCOING, VENTILATING &c.; in fact, nothing having been spared to render this the most pleasing place of amusement in the City.
THE COMPANY
has been remodeled with additional members, making altogether the greatest combination of Ethiopian talent ever seen in this City.
MATT PEEL, Y. UNSWORTH, A. M. HERNANDES.
Tickets..........25 cents.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.
E. SNIFFIN..........Proprietor.
J. B. DONNIKER..........Musical Director.

PALACE GARDENS.
A TRIBE OF INDIANS,
THE IRAQUOIS,
will exhibit
their method of Dancing
THE WAR DANCE, THE SPY DANCE,
THE DEATH DANCE, THE BUFFALO DANCE,
&c., &c.,
THIS AFTERNOON,
at the
PALACE GARDENS,
at 4 o'clock
The young Chief BLACK HAWK
The young Warrior WHITE EAGLE, Big Thunder, Half Time, Big Tree, Mud Turtle, Young Elk, and the celebrated Squaw Handsome Lake, will participate in the performance.
Admittance 15 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE LILLIPUTIAN COMEDIANS! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, now in the THIRD SUCCESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL WEEK of exhibition a this establishment. It embraces in its present programme five distinct parts, and will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.
SIGNOR BLITZ, the World renowned VENTRILOQUIST and MAGICIAN, and his 100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, EVERY EVENING—Commencing at 7¾ o'clock and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3. Admission 25 cents. Children, 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions, and of selection of seats.
Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

PALACE GARDENS.
TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 2.
A GRAND CONCERT.
PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED,
Will be given
BY
Mr. BAKER'S ENLARGED ORCHESTRA,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER, DIRECTOR,
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c.,
BY
THE MESSRS. EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board; suitable for families and single gentlemen.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ZAVISTOWSKI'S JUVENILE BALLET TROUPE—Recently at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, is now fulfilling engagements at Worcester, Springfield, &c. Managers desirous of negotiating, please address as above until Sept. 7, or E. B. MOORE, New-York *Times* Office.
N. B.—A competent and reliable agent wanted.

L. DE GARMO BROOKS' DANCING Academy, No 361 Broome-st., will open for the season, on TUESDAY, Sept 7 '58. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Parties wishing to subscribe can apply immediately. Ladies' primary classes instructed by Mrs. BROOKS.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH.
Composed expressly for the celebration by FRANCIS H. BROWN. The picture title bears a correct portrait of Cyrus W. Field, Esq., together with a vignette of the *Niagara* and an exact representation, in form, size and color, of the cable, with full explanations. Price 40 cents.; sent by mail, postage paid.
FIRTH, POND & CO,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.
An accurate drawing, representing the size, form and color of the Atlantic Cable, with a full description of the same, appears upon the title page of the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by FRANCIS H. BROWN.
Price, for music and all, only 40 cents. Copies sent by mail, postage paid.
FIRTH, POND & CO,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PORTRAIT OF CYRUS W FIELD, ESQ.
Buy the OCEAN TELEGRAPH MARCH, by F. H. BROWN, author of "Happy Family Polka," &c., &c., upon the title page of which is a splendid likeness of Mr. Field. Price 40 cents; copies sent by mail.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SCHOTTISCH.
By HENRY KLEBER, with a picture of the *Niagara* laying of the cable at Trinity Bay. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 35 cents.
FIRTH, POND & CO.
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROTESTANTS HALL.—ATTENTION COMPANY.—The members of the Williamson Guards, and those wishing to join the Company on their Sixth Annual Target Excursion, on the 15th September next, are requested to meet at Hitzelberger Hall, No. 206 8th av. on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 7½ P M. By order. HUGH TURNER, Captain. THOMAS MORTON, Secretary.

A. P. A.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE No. 8, are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, West 28th st., in full regalia, at 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, 3d inst. to escort the remains of our late worthy brother, HUGH CONWAY to their last resting place. The Order in general are invited to attend. By order of
HUGH TURNER, W. M.
JAMES E. STARK, Rec'dg Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A REGULAR meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept 2.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE IIId Ward, Brooklyn, will meet on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1858, at Mrs. Prest's, No. 171 Joralemon st., Brooklyn, to elect five delegates to represent the IIId Ward in the Convention called to appoint two delegates from the Fourth Assembly District to the Syracuse Convention. Polls open from 8 to 9 o'clock.
S. M. PARSONS, President,
IIId Ward Republican Association, Brooklyn.
B. M. CASE, Secretary.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

COMMISSION DRUG HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.—WM. H. KINSLEY, . B. SHAW, WM. BURGER.—Consignments disposed of to the best advantage. Orders executed at the lowest rates. Drugs taken on storage. Brokerage, &c., transacted. No. 11 Gold st., near Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS.

Our store is the largest in the United States, devoted to the exclusive sale of the above articles of extreme fashion, and is now filled with the choicest assortment of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
PARIS BONNETS, &c., &c.,
ever exhibited in any one store.
Our customers, ladies and strangers in the City, are invited to visit our establishment thus early, as we are exhibiting our
PARIS NOVELTIES
in advance of the season
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
Country milliners are informed that we have just received from Paris over 400 new styles of Paris Bonnets, which, together with our own manufactured stock, we are offering at low wholesale prices.
CHARLES STREET & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have opened
AT RETAIL,
Their FALL IMPORTATIONS of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLES, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, &c., &c.
Families about commencing Housekeeping or re-furnishing, are invited to examine their extensive Stock before purchasing.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL OPENING,
AT RETAIL,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will make a
GENERAL OPENING of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,
AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUGUST 30th.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to
EXAMINE, COMPARE and JUDGE!
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will exhibit
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS,
At RETAIL,
On MONDAY, AUG. 30th.
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.,
Cor. of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will open
MANTILLAS, RAGLANS and CLOAKS,
adapted to the present Season,
At RETAIL, on MONDAY, August 30th.
N. B.—Their regular Opening for Winter Garments will take place at a later day, of which due notice will be given.
Nos 309 and 311 CANAL ST., cor. Mercer.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

FAMILY MOURNING GOODS!
BOMBAZINES, DE LAINES, ALPACAS, VALENCIAS, PLAIDS POPLINS, CRAPES, CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c. An unrivaled assortment for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Nos. 309 and 311 CANAL-ST., cor. Mercer.

FALL IMPORTATION.
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now open a superb assortment of new Fall goods of the latest Paris styles consisting of
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK ROBES, FLOUNCES AND DOUBLE SKIRTS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, &C.
Also, the best selection of
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
ever exhibited in New York.
Novelties received by every steamer.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

DRESS GOODS
AND
SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

THE FIRST OPENING
FOR THE SEASON,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
Will take place on Thursday, Sept. 2, when a choice assortment will be displayed of
BONNETS AND HEAD DRESSES,
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
INFANTS' WEARING APPAREL,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway,
and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY
FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
No. 513 Broadway.
Fall styles of ladies' and children's bonnets
Have been received,
And a choice assortment is now ready
For the inspection of Southern and Western buyers,
At
GENIN'S BAZAAR
No 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OLD DOMINION
COFFEE-POT, and
THE OLD DOMINION
TEA-POT
Are manufactured, under the patent for the United States, by
ARTHUR BURNHAM & GILROY,
Nos. 117 and 119 South 10th-st., Philadelphia
and for sale at manufacturer' prices by E. P. TORREY,
No. 9 Platt-st., New-York.
Merchants visiting New York should by all means lay in a supply of these coffee and tea pots, which are rapidly coming into use, and destined in a short time to supersede all others.
E P. TORREY is also agent for the sale of
ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR TIGHT SELF-SEALING CANS AND JARS,
which, it is conceded on all hands, are the best in the market. Also, manufacturer and patentee of TORREY'S celebrated door-spring.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.,
No 43 Liberty-st., (up stairs)
Having removed the entire stock of Messrs. Jolley & Tiers to No. 43 Liberty-st I would respectfully call the attention of country buyers and the trade generally to the same, as it contains a large variety of staple and fancy goods, which will be sold for cash, at extremely low rates.
EDWARD HEY, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

TO OWNERS AND CLAIMANTS OF WESTERN LANDS.—The subscriber will purchase Patent Titles to Western lands which have been sold for taxes, or prosecute suits for the recovery of the same. Persons desiring an interview or further information, will call on me at the Banking House of Messrs. Morse & Brother, No. 15 Wall st., or address me through Box No. 4,179 Post Office. References: Messrs Morse & Brother, Bankers, No. 15 Wall-st., Ira Richards & Co., Jewelers, No. 173 Broadway.
JAMES B. GOFF, Attorney-at-Law, St. Louis, Mo.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers: about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 81 Wall-st.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES' No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

ANY LADY OF RESPECTABILITY WISHING to adopt a fine healthy male child ten weeks old, whose mother will give up all claims, will address M M., Chatham-square Post-Office, this week.

FOR SALE.—A PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH situated in the north aisle. Apply at No. 116 Broad st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE Francaise ou Suisse. S'adresser a No 82 avenue 5me entre 9 et 10 heures de matin.

NOTICE.—ALL DEBTS DUE THE FIRM OF DEBEVOISE & RAWSON must be paid to the undersigned only, as he alone is authorised to collect them.
M. C. DEBEVOISE.

HORSE AND BUGGY FOR SALE—A VERY superior family horse, suitable for a physician; will stand without hitching, perfectly gentle, is good looking, and travels well. Can be seen at Kingsley's stables, Franklin-st., below Church.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW WOMAN A SITUATION as nurse; she understands the care of children from their birth is well acquainted with the sea and would travel with a family. South preferred if possible; she can give the best of City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a permanent situation to do up-stairs work or assist in general housework in a respectable private family in the City, or would go a short distance in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as first class cook; understands all kinds of meats and pastries, jellies, &c. &c.; the other as second cook; fully understands her business. Both would prefer a hotel, or large boarding house. Best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS RESPECTABLE, genteel girls situations in this City or Brooklyn, one as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry baking; does up linen in style; the other as seamstress and nurse; cuts and fits ladies' and childrens' dresses in style; shirts and family sewing; wages $8 each. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands washing and ironing perfectly; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 236 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPETENT person, as seamstress and lady's maid; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork. Best City reference. Apply at No. 142 East 29th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st. first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, A SITUATION in a private family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and would not object to the country. Is a first rate baker. Best of reference from last place. Address COOK, No. 10 Amity-place. 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse, who has been in that situation for the last 12 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 882½ Broadway, at the Lady's Depository.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first rate cook and good washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 230 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker and laundress; no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 248 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED cook understands French and American cooking, and all kinds of dessert. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 27 3d-av., near 9th st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do the housework of a small family; will be found willing to be useful; good City reference given. Apply at No 17½ 3d-av., in the grocery store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as plain cook, or will do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Has no friends in this country, and is tidy and neat. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., near Mulberry, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework. has the best of references. Also, two smart girls want situations; they, with others, can be seen by applying at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has good reference from her last place, where she stayed over two years. Inquire at 198 West 27th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; is an excellent bread maker. Can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or take care of children; can be seen for two days at No. 125 West 31st st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as cook, one as chambermaid and waiter; also by a colored cook. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to cook, wash and iron; is not afraid to work. Call at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desner's Saddlery Store. No 125 4th-av; or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART MARRIED man, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of early fruit and vegetables; understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is 12 years in this country; or would take a place on shares, convenient to some city. Can be seen at McILVAIN & YOUNG'S, No 9 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND trustworthy Protestant young man; he is a good coachman, understands the care and management of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener and farmer; is willing to do all and every thing to make himself useful to his employer, to give satisfaction; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN WITH UNDOUBTED references, a situation as coachman; is a careful hand over horses, and drives well; will assist in the garden or on the farm; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; will go in the country; a steady place more looked for than high wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman and groom who perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; has no objection to make himself generally useful; no objection to City or country the best of references. Can be seen for two days by addressing COACHMAN, Box 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver and is willing to make himself generally useful, and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No 177 *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MAN, FIFTY YEARS OF AGE, desires employment in some light business; is capacitated to act as agent or superintendent, having had large business experience; salary easily adjusted. Can give best of City reference as to character. Address A. B., Box No. 182, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in a respectable family; both are competent for any situation—the woman as cook, understands baking &c.; the man as gardener, coachman, &c. Wages moderate; any part of the country. Address Box No 133 *Times* Office as quick as possible.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-TWO years of age a situation as clerk in the upholstery goods has been at the business for six years and would accept of low pay; has no objections to go to the country or the Western States. Good references given. Address a line to C. OSBORN, *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Address T. M., box No. 116, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITUATION in a private family in any part of the Union, in the following capacity: Gardener, coachman, &c; understands the care of horses and cows; wages moderate. Address Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent and industrious man; has good recommendations from his former employers, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address JOHN, No. 100 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman; is sober, and can give good recommendation from his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for 3 days, at No. 127 Cherry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY one who understands the business in all its branches; also of good habits with good recommendation. Address F. E. P., at Mr. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A BANK OR COUNTING-room, by a young man, 18 years old; writes a good hand, and can give the best recommendations. Address A. L. H., Jamaica, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT BOOK-keeper. Address J. H., Post-Office, Flushing L. I.

TEACHERS

A SITUATION AS DAILY GOVERNESS is desired by a young widow lady of the highest respectability to teach a family of children the first branches of English, French and Music; would devote five hours a day to their instruction. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,633 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY QUALIFIED TO TEACH the higher English branches, French, drawing and the rudiments of music, desires a situation in a school or family; good references given. Address, for three days, R. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WITH unexceptionable testimonials awaits an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address TEACHER, No. 47 Vandam-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WITH unexceptionable testimonials desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant. Address VIRGIL, No. 66 Houston-st., New York.

HELP WANTED

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE ART OF WOOD engraving; one having a knowledge of drawing preferred; no salary given the first year. Apply to J. H. RICHARDSON, No. 105 Nassau-st., corner of Ann.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 15th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION
In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th st., on Washington square, will open its sixteenth Academic year on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after Sept 2. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. IVISON & PHINNEY, Broadway, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th av., and at the School. The rooms and furniture have been thoroughly renovated, and a stage is employed daily to convey small boys from a distance to and from the School. Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following among the one hundred and fifty well known PRESENT patrons of it:

The Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D.,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Hon Wm. J. Havemeyer,	Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Mr. Fred L. Talcott,
Hon Wm. Tucker,	Mr. Courtland Palmer,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,	Mr. E. B. Haughwout.
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,	Mr. Jerry Cowles,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,	&c., &c., &c., &c.

GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M.,
JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, removed to No. 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av. The above Principals have associated to their Institute Miss Jane Bulkley, who has had in charge for the last ten years the senior classes in Rutger's Institute. Mr. DON BERNARD, graduate in Letters and Laws of the University of Paris; Madame DON BERNARD formerly French Teacher of Rutger's Institute. The means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. School re-opens on the 15th of September. There is a Preparatory Department in the Institute.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MORNING AND HOURLY TUITION.—AN English lady, (daughter of a merchant of Liverpool,) qualified by experience and education, wishes to make engagements for the coming season. Thorough instruction in either English, French, music, singing, guitar or drawing; is a first-class musician—studied under masters in London and Paris. References given. Address TALENT, at Crowen's, Bookseller, No. 699 Broadway.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No 81 9th-st., near 5th-av, on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept 6th and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E Bement, Esq., No 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages; Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

MRS. MEARS,' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., re-opens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

NO. TWENTY-NINE TWENTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—French and English Special Institute, for boys from 5 to 9 years old, under the direction of Mrs DE COURCELLE, will reopen the 15th of September.
Mr. DE COURCELLE will also give private lessons in the French language, either at his own house or at the residence of his pupils. The best references can be offered.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, NO. 38 EAST THIRTY FIFTH ST., NEW YORK.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that their school re-opens on MONDAY, 13th of September. Early applications for boarding pupils by letter addressed to the principal at the above direction will receive due attention. A limited number only are taken.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 4 Appleton Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers and governesses, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, French and English wanted for South and West. Several governesses wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st. between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.
References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c., or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will re-open on the 6th of September with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of J. Shepard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. STOW, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or at No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept 1.

MISS DELANEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, No. 5 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 6. A few pupils will be received in the family to board and to be educated in the English branches, with French and music included, for $250 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

MISS L. VOGOLBUSH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. GREETHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av, will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, will re open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15 at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkins place, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars, apply to
A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

MADAME BERGIER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 13? Madison-av., near 32d-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 28 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MISS SALTER'S CLASSES FOR DRAWING and Painting re-open Sept. 15, at No. 175 10th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 171 East 13th-st. on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av. (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 56 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept 20.
Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address
AUG. F. NITCHY.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each Department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.
Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORmerly Bernard & Redfield's French Institute.) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.
Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars.
P. M. W. REDFIELD.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—PRIvate French and English Classical, Boarding and Day School, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 6. Mrs. Duren will be at home from Sept. 1 to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 836 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn. will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INform the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6 at his residence, No 120 East 31st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENtering its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen at No. 2 Lafayette-av., on Monday, Sept. 6.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 22 West 22d-st. near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars &c., apply to
E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13.
B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

MESSRS. MASSETT & VILLEPLAIT continue their school for twenty-five boys at No. 1,067 Broadway; the seventh year commencing SEPTEMBER 1, 1858. As there will be several vacancies, by the departure of pupils for business or college, it is desirable for parents to make immediate application. Messrs M. & V. have not changed in their opinion expressed in their accompanying circular, as to the folly of attempting physical training in a session of five hours' duration; and they still believe that a school, like theirs, of but twenty-five boys, or youths, taught personally by themselves alone, is superior, in every respect, to larger, more popular and more pretentious ones. Personal application, or by letter, may be made between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. at the school, or at any time at No. 109 West 20th-st.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars address Dr E. A. SIEKER, Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William st., New York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester, N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG, Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth, between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm. Watson, Esq., Park place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PRIMARY, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND Classical Private School for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st. The 25th year begins Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars at Messrs. APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S or RANDOLPH'S, or at the School, after Sept. 6.
I. J. GREENOUGH.

LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Institute, No. 181 Macdougal-st., corner of Clinton place admits only boys under 14 years of age; the younger boys under the special direction of Madame Lespinasse. English taught by two professors English by birth and education. Reopens 6th of September.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 6.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st., Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE on 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs
One lot on 5th-av., 50 ft 5 in. south of 50th st.
One lot south side 50th st. 100 feet east of 5th av.
One lot south side 23d-st. 350 feet west of 7th av.
Also other houses and lots well located. Apply at the office PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—$9,500 FOR THE HIGH-STOOP, brown stone front house No. 118 West 39th st., near 7th av., 20:6 front, 3 stories, basement and undercellar, and all the modern improvements. Inquire of ANSON BEEBE No. 242 38th-st., or of R. UNDERWOOD, No. 254 West 27th st. Part of purchase can remain.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high stoop house No. 45 West 24th-st. between 5th and 6th avs.; has all modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply on the premises, or at No. 70 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE DESIRABLY-located house No. 188 West 22d st. on the south side, just painted and put in complete order, and all the modern improvements, 25 feet by 50, lot half the block. Inquire at No 79 West 22d-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF NINE FULL LOTS, south side of 26th-st., west of 7th av. Apply at No. 70 Pine-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—CENTAL PARK—TWO LOTS FRONTing Central park on 5th-av., between 63d and 64th sts. Terms easy. Inquire of THOS. T. FERRIS, 20 John-st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO 593 BROADWAY, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, running through to Mercer st., being 33 feet front and rear. On the Broadway lot a first class store is now being erected, and the rear lot will be improved to suit the tenant, if an arrangement should be made. For terms apply to
A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, many desirable houses in 4th, 5th and Lexington avs., Lafayette-place, 2th 14th, 23d and 34th sts. &c., &c., &c. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 14 Pine st. Commonwealth Bank Buildings.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class, very convenient and full furnished house on West 22d-st.; location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order, and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

$550.—TO LET—A SMALL, CONVENIENT house, three stories and basement, with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures included, pleasantly located in 12th-st., near Broadway; convenient to stages and 3d and 4th-av. cars. Address WALDRON, Box No. 3,769, Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON CLINTON-AV., (first house northeast from Gates-av.,) Brooklyn; the house has been recently fitted up with new carpets and has gas; there are twelve rooms. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn; or to ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING TO dispose of a furnished house or of about ten furnished rooms in a healthy location in New York or Brooklyn, may hear of an excellent opportunity of making money. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, stating location and particulars, for three days.

WANTED—AT RAVENSWOOD OR ASTORIA, A pleasantly-located house that commands a view of the water. Possession would like to be had immediately, if possible. Apply to F. W. WORTH, No. 52 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John B. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the river, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair. Fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, No. 31 Nassau st., Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased during the owner's absence for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached. The grounds are ample, and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions, as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St. Nicholas Bank, room No. 4.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED—A residence, embracing ample grounds ornamented with every description of shrubbery and evergreens, grape arbors, also berries and small fruit; a large, well built house, furnished with every improvement for convenience or luxury; the location first class, and perfectly healthy; high ground and only 45 minutes from Wall-st.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 3 Pine-st.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—ELEGANT suites of rooms, sufficient to accommodate sixty persons, can be had at the residence of O. S. FOWLER near New-Burgh, combining with unrivaled scenery an abundance of fruit and good living. Easy of access by boat or railroad. For plan and view of house, terms &c., call at FOWLER & WELLS BROTHERS, No. 88 Broadway, or No. 25 Amity st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs CH NOLES, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits, the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers st., New York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry, half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings, well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES—A beautifully located farm of 160 acres of choice land in Iowa, will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for a stock of groceries. Inquire of J. T. VANDERHOOF, No. 60 Wall-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE PERsons can find the best of accommodations in the boarding department of Dr. TAYLOR'S Institution, No. 67 West 38th st. The house has been thoroughly refitted and is now in perfect order; has gymnasium bowling alley, swimming and other baths free to boarders. The tables are unexceptionable and adapted to all.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET PRIVATE FAMily have a very desirable and pleasant large room, unfurnished with bedroom attached, on the second floor, which they would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate; location in 29th st., near 6th-av. For particulars address KING, Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

BOARDING, WITH PARLOR AND BEDROOM, wanted by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, residing in a first-class house, not above 23d-st.; price $80 per month. References exchanged. Address C. M. J., Box No. 117, *Times* Office.

BOARDING ON MURRAY-HILL.—TO LET, with or without board, a suite of rooms in a first-class house near 5th-av. Also a suite of rooms furnished, to married or single parties. References exchanged. Address W. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 137 2d av., between 8th and 9th sts., nicely furnished rooms in suites or separately, suitable for gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES or single to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 East 10th-st. The house is most pleasantly located, and contains all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let with board, two front rooms.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—BOARD AT NO. 34 Cranberry, corner of Willow st. A front first-floor parlor, and side room attached, warmed by a furnace. Also, double and single rooms for gentlemen. The house within three minutes walk of Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Has modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board at No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; rooms newly furnished.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO PARTIES HAVING MORE HOUSE ROOM THAN THEY NEED.—A gentleman and wife, with two children, would like to procure board in a private family, between 4th and 6th avs. and 8th and 30th streets; an entire second floor preferred; the gentleman dining down town except on the Sabbath. Address, with real name, K. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office. Parties of the first respectability only need answer.

NOS. 82 AND 84, EAST TWENTY THIRD-STREET.—Families wishing to make arrangements for the Fall and Winter will find very desirable apartments with full board, which can be had immediately on application as above. The house and location are equal in every respect to any in the City.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 31st-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING MORE rooms than they require, will rent two very desirable ones at a moderate price to single gentlemen. Partial board given if desired. References required. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with board in a quiet family; rooms on the second floor, and the house very pleasantly situated on Brooklyn Heights. Call at No. 252 Hicks-st.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A FAMILY OCCUPYING THE FIRST-CLASS house, No. 205 East Broadway, offer superior accommodations to a few boarders. The house contains gas, bath, &c., and is in perfect order. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND OTHER rooms to let, with or without board, in the modern-built private house, No. 121 Varick-st., at prices to suit the times.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN WILL FIND pleasant rooms and board in a small private family. Location desirable, and accessible to both cars and stages. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 207 West 20th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD.—FURnished or unfurnished, in a private family. Apply at No. 72 2d-av. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL OR PARtial board, at No 863 Broadway, near Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries: has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County New-York.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES WISHING TO SPEND the month of September (or longer, if desired,) at one of the finest country seats on the Hudson River, can find superior accommodations at Mrs KEZIAH HULL'S, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Access daily, by steamer *Thomas Powell* from foot of Jay st., North River, at 3¾ o'clock P. M. REFERENCES—Waldo Hutchins, Esq., No. 40 Wall st; E. R. Tremain, Esq., No. 59 Wall st; J. S. Schultz, No. 37 Ferry-st., New York. Terms made known on application to Mrs HULL, as above.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL BEDROOM with large closet can be had with board in a private family for the month of September or longer. Apply at Greenburg House, Dobb's Ferry, (Hudson River.)

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out-buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN LOAN from $1,000 to $1,500, on undoubted security, and receive a salary of $500. This is a good chance for a young man who is desirous of entering into an old established business. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

FOR SALE.—A SHIP CHANDLERY STOCK AND Fixtures in a desirable location. Has been established for more than twelve years, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address THOMPSON, Box 150 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED.—IN NEW-YORK OR VICINITY, THE whole or part of a factory, capable of accommodating from 25 to 50 workmen provided with power and shafting. Address "Power," Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains. Second hand pianos at the following extremely low prices, $25, $35, $50, $60, $75, $85, $100, $110, $125, $140 $150 and $160. Second hand melodeons from $35 and upwards. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent and for sale on monthly payments. HORACE WATERS, agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A PIANO STOOL, (NEW STYLE,) WITH plush top and iron screw, for only $2 50. Sheet music and music books, at wholesale and retail. 50 pianos and melodeons for sale and for rent at reduced rates.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHING.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES.
3,000 GARMENTS OF FALL CLOTHING
will be sold without reserve,
ON FRIDAY, SEPT 3,
At No. 119 Broadway,
By WILLIAM TOPPING & CO.,
Auctioneers.
SALE PEREMPTORY FOR CASH.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Sept. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange
$15,000 Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Mortgage Bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Tennessee
68,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.)
1,150 Sacramento City 10 per cent. Funded Loan Bonds.
4,000 Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
8,000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
Pew No. 41 Church of all Souls. (Dr. Bellows)

5 shares American Express Co	$100 each
8 shares United States Express Co	100 each
50 Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, (hypothecated)	100 each
70 shares American Coal Co	25 each
100 shares Continental Bank	100 each
2 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co	50 each
20 shares Gebhard Fire Ins. Co	100 each
10 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co	25 each
20 shares New World Fire Ins Co	50 each
30 shares National Fire Ins Co	37½ each
40 shares Irving Fire Ins. Co	25 each
32 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	25 each
20 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co	25 each
10 shares City Fire Ins Co	70 each
20 shares Humboldt Fire Ins Co	100 each
14 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	50 each
20 shares Knickerbocker Fire Ins. Co	49 each
15 shares United States Fire Ins. Co	25 each

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange; also special sale on any other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits. A large variety of securities constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent rosewood and mahogany household furniture, piano-forte, French pier and mantel mirrors, velvet carpets, elegant oil paintings, rich silver ware, &c. J. W. PORTER will sell, by catalogue, TO-MORROW, Sept. 3 at 10½ o'clock, the entire superb contents of the residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of costly solid rosewood parlor suites, covered with satin and tapestry of various styles, solid rosewood pier, sofa and centre tables of the most exquisite carvings rosewood etagere, fancy tables, inlaid with pearl, elegant reception chairs in satin, Turkish easy chairs, in lacquet and tapestry; large French plate pier and mantel mirrors brocatel and lace window curtains elegant landscape shades rich China and marble vases, magnificent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte elegantly inlaid with pearl; velvet carpets, bronzes, clocks rich and costly parian ornaments, oil paintings comprising a great variety of subjects by eminent foreign artists; rosewood dining room-furniture, extension table, dining and arm chairs secretary, elegant and costly China tea and dinner sets, crystal cut glassware magnificent silver tea set, cake baskets, casters spoons, forks goblets, salvers, ivory balance handle cutlery, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, en suite; French China toilet sets, pure hair mattresses rosewood chamber suites in hair cloth, mahogany cushioned chairs, rockers, sofas lounges, couch bed; also, bedroom suites, ingrain carpets, mirrors, engravings, hall stand, velvet stair carpets, stair rods, oil-cloths, &c.; also, all the basement furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of common crockery, glass ware knives and forks, kitchen utensils &c. The entire furniture of the above house is in excellent condition and of superior manufacture, having been in use but a short time, thus affording an opportunity to housekeepers seldom met with. Sale positive.

HENRY G EVANS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY made household, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, made to order and in perfect order but little used, and will be sold without limit or reserve by catalogue, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 2 at 2½ o'clock, at No 86 West 11th-st., near 6th av.—HENRY G EVANS, Auctioneer, will sell as above all the furniture in the house, affording a favorable opportunity for families in want of household goods to refurnish all of which must be sold. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale. A deposit will be required to insure the delivery of the furniture, which consists in part as follows: Dining-room—Solid oak extension table, with case; French tea and breakfast sets silver plated ware, splendid silver tea service, casters with cut bottles, ivory handled table cutlery, cut-glass tumblers, goblets and fruit bowls; Brussels's carpet, rosewood secretary bookcase. French plate doors; splendid rosewood suite, solid frames and in maroon plush; piano forte of one of the best makers in the City, pearl inlaid, a superior instrument, with unexpired warrantee from the maker of nearly two years, stool and cover; rosewood music cabinet. The parlors are furnished with English tapestry carpets, of high cost; two suites of rosewood parlor furniture richly carved; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, statuary marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back; rich lace curtains and shades, large mantel and pier glass, with gold frames; rosewood reception chairs, ladies' secretary &c. Chambers are furnished with Brussels and tapestry carpets, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, crockery, oval mirrors paintings, mahogany bedsteads, spring seat chairs, rockers, tables, corner and bookstands, sofas and sofa beds, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, &c. Parties will be at the sale to pack and ship the goods.

WALTER M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WALTER M. LLOYD will sell, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 70 West 20th st., near 6th av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites richly carved and covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood corner etageres, mirror sides; round buffet, statuary, marble-top mirror back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier tables, marble-tops; solid oak extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets, mantel and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware; French, China and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; hair mattresses, bolster and pillows; hair seat chairs, rockers, sofas, and sofa beds—together with a great variety of household goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. A competent person will be in attendance to cart, pack and ship the goods.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau st., consisting in part of ten suites of parlor furniture in brocade, brocatel and hair cloth, of beautiful designs and superior workmanship chamber suites of rosewood, mahogany enameled and oak, dining room suites library and office furniture well assorted, Turkish easy chairs, rockers toilet sets, vases, clocks, plated ware paillasses, mattresses, &c., offering a very complete assortment of most articles necessary for genteel housekeeping, and worthy the notice of buyers, as the sale is positive.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., the following articles of English sterling silver: one fish knife and two gravy spoons, 2 gravy ladles, 4 table spoons 1 pair sugar tongs, 24 forks, 14 spoons; also, 2 gold watches and chains 1 pair cuff pins, 1 diamond ring, 1 enameled do., 1 ruby do., 1 scarf pin, 1 pen and pencil case. By order. VAN WAGONER & BREED, attorneys for Matilda Walsh.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH TINNED WARE. JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on FRIDAY, 3d September at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., (in addition to his usual assortment of hardware,) 8 cases assorted French tinned ware, viz.: Ladles, skimmers, table tea and basting spoons, forks, saucepans, wash-basins, fry-pans, cups, &c., &c., slightly damaged.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS. (postponed from Wednesday,) by RICHARDS & WHITING, on FRIDAY, Sept. 3 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise a general assortment of seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers. Sale without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—W. A. CARTER, WILL sell the stock and fixtures of a retail shoe store, at No. 398 4th-av., on THURSDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings cemeteries parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place,
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON.—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING UNder the firm of ARMOUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
PAUL ARMOUR,
A. W. ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the general Commission and Lumber business on his own account at No. 114 Water-st.
PAUL ARMOUR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1858.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York.

Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:
LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., I. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS, }
HENRY F. VAIL, } Commissioners.
E. D. MORGAN }

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

NEW-YORK, Aug 30, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, issued to the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, and Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the said Company, will hereafter be paid by the Mortgagees in possession of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad, at the Artisans' Bank, No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—10 PER CENT. INTEREST FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.—A limited amount of Racine and Mississippi Railroad Farm Mortgage Bonds being a first and only mortgage upon valuable and improved farms, will be sold at a bargain. Apply No. 7 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.) }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gailliard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION }
INSURANCE COMPANY. }
NEW YORK Aug. 31, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
[illegible] 76 Cortlandt-st. up stairs.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c.	to	12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c.	to	9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c.	to	7½c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c.	to	8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c.	to	11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork, $17
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL $4 50.—THE LOVERS OF GOOD COAL are particularly requested to call and examine my stock of Peach Orchard red and white ash coal which I am discharging daily for the above low price. H. QUINPEL, No. 110 Canal-st., near Forsyth st., and 1st-av., corner 9th-st.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA EXPRESS
Will be dispatched per steamer
ST. LOUIS,
on FRIDAY, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Freight received until 11 A. M. on the 3d.
FREEMAN & CO.,
No. 59 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,
BLANK BOOKS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, GOLD PENS, &c., &c.
At WILLMER & ROGERS', No. 42 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$130
Second Cabin Passage.........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.........$110
Second Cabin Passage.........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL.........Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT.....Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class....$90 | Second class....$50 | Third-class....$30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——————, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.........$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.........5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.........5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M., and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.
From New-York
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, for R. B. and P. B. 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept 1, for O. H. and R. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept 2, for R. B. and P. B 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, for R. B. and P. B. 10 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, for R. B. and P. B 2¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept 5, for R. B. and P. B. 6½ A. M.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from R. B. and P. B. 11 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, from P. B. 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, from R. B. and P. B., 12 M.
Friday, Sept. 3, from R. B. and P. B., 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, from R. B. and P. B. 5¾ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, from R. B. and P. B. 5¾ P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings. The new and favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will run as follows, from pier foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug 31, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 31, 12 M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 3½ P. M.

FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG Branch, Pleasure Bay, and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday Aug. 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept 1, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 9 A. M.
Friday, Sept 3, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 5½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 4½ P. M.	

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug 31, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug 31, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 1, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 1, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 2, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 2, 12½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 4, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 4, 6 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 5, 6½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9 Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS.—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring st at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY FIFTY cents. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroads.

CHANGE OF HOUR FROM NEW-YORK TO BRIDGEPORT.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 2, the steamer ANSONIA will leave New-York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.—NOTICE.—Passengers per the clipper bark VICKERY, are requested to have their baggage on board at Pier No. 6 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept 4, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M. She has accommodations for 3 first and 4 second-cabin passengers left. Apply immediately to L. H. SIMPSON, No. 19 Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Sept. 2, at 12 M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS.
The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. A. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 4, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS TO CHARLESTON PER steamship COLUMBIA are hereby notified to have their bills of lading signed by 11 o'clock on day of sailing, THURSDAY, Sept. 2, as none will be signed after that hour. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water st., New-York.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—No. 165 Washington st., manufacturers of the oxide of zinc, zinc paints and pig iron.
H. AITKIN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A ROAN HORSE, EIGHT YEARS old, perfectly sound and kind. Sold for want of use. Inquire at BOGARDUS' stable, No. 525 Hudson st., or at No. 137 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE HORSES WELL CALculated for heavy work; also cart and harness.
F. OPPERMAN, No. 37 East 33d-st.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

MEDICAL.

A CARD

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*

No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 85 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed to all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies private circulars sent per letter free except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUM.—SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator, precisely what the name indicates. Regulate the liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated. Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

DENTISTRY.

S. W. JUDSON, DENTIST, HAS RETURNED home, and will be pleased to see and wait upon his friends and the public in any department of the dental art, at his office, No. 113 9th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff, against JAMES VAN RIPER, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JOHN C. RIKER and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline his wife, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, John A. Van Blarcom, James Frenche, Smith Barker, Henry M. Whitehead, Edward Tracy, President of the Rensselaer County Bank, Daniel Fish, President of the Farmers' Bank of Lansingburg, Defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 21, A. D. 1858.
C. J. & C. LOWREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy29-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—RICHARD FRANCIS PLAYER, Plaintiff, against DAVID DECKER, JOHN A. VAN BLARCOM, John C. Riker and Octavia R., his wife, Benjamin F. Manierre and Caroline, his wife, Charles H. Taylor, William G. Reed, Abraham H. Senseny, Hezekiah Easton, James Frenche, Smith Barker and Henry M. Whitehead, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants severally above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 57 Fulton-street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated April 21, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1858.—Dated July 27, 1858. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
jy29-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—HORATIO N WILD against JOHN H. RILEY, FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER, NICHOLAS P. O'BRIEN and JAMES W. HALL.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To FRANCIS E. VAN RIPER and JAMES W. HALL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn on the 2d day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Aug 12, 1858.
W. B. SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney,
au2h-law6wT* No. 111 Nassau st., New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEELE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors at the store of Wm. Irving Steele, No. 53 Nassau st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of November next. Dated May 25, 1858.
SARAH STEELE, }
my28-law6mTh* WM. I. STEELE, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED LARGE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 25 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of February next.—Dated Brooklyn, August 18, 1858.
18au-law6mTh* WILLIAM LOTTIMER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN OOTHOUT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
WM. OOTHOUT, }
au18-law6mTh* HENRY OOTHOUT. } Ex'rs.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence No. 3 Morris street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 18, 1858.
au19-law6mTh* THOMAS BYRNES, Administrator.

THE CABLE CELEBRATION.

Continued from Fifth Page.

ment of £5,000 towards the construction of a bridle path across the island, along the line of the land telegraph. Mr. Cyrus W. Field thereupon, on the 25th of March, took the return steamer from St. Johns, on his way to New-York, in order to fit out a steamer for the service of the company, while his two associates remained in Newfoundland to obtain the charter and carry out the arrangements with the former company. They continued there nearly five weeks, during which, after many discussions and negotiations, the charter was at length obtained and the $50,000 of debt of the old Company were thereupon paid. The charter was liberal and provident. After declaring that it was "deemed advisable to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe, by way of Newfoundland," it incorporated the associates for fifty years, established perfect equality in respect to corporators and officers, between citizens of the United States and British subjects, allowed the meetings of the stockholders and directors to be held in New-York or in Newfoundland, or in London, conceded the exclusive right to establish a telegraph from the Continent of America to Newfoundland across the ocean, granted fifty square miles of land, and, further, provided that "so soon as the said Company shall have actually established a communication across the Atlantic Ocean, by means of a submarine cable or wire from this island, the said Company shall receive from the government of this island a grant of fifty square miles of ungranted and unoccupied wilderness land, to be selected by the said company, in addition to the grants hereinbefore mentioned," a provision subsequently extended, so as to permit the Company to establish the communication by an auxiliary or private company. It were long to tell how the government and people of Newfoundland nurtured this enterprise in its commencement—how they have stood by it through its various fortunes till its triumphant consummation. That vast island, projected into the North Atlantic, lifting above the sea its cliffs of everlasting and immovable rock, overlooking, as it were, to Europe, seems framed by Providence for one of the pillars of that cable which is to bind the two continents together. Its broad interior, baffling the explorer, its cold and gloomy morasses, its dark and frowning headlands, its deep and tranquil bays, and seaboards immeasurable, take not such hold of the imagination as its support of that wondrous line which, lost forever to human eyes, is to be the highway of thought between the old world and the new. Take the map and see where the civilized portions of the two hemispheres approach nearest to each other. Two islands stand there face to face. The highlands of Trinity answer to the highlands of Valentia. Between them rolls the stormiest sea of all the world save one. It is the gateway through which pass the icebergs from the Pole. Once a year, and sometimes for forty days together, a continuous field of ice moves down from the north at the rate of two or three miles the hour. But far beneath there is tranquil water and an even surface. The plummet has sounded all that sea, and found at an average depth of about two miles a nearly level bottom covered with the smallest sea shells, which must have been deposited in the lapse of ages, and fallen through the still waters as the snow falls through the still air. In the early part of May, the two gentlemen who had remained behind in Newfoundland, rejoined their associates in New-York, and there the charter was formally accepted and the Company organized. As all the associates had not arrived till Saturday evening, the 6th of May, and as one of them was to leave town on the morning of Monday, it was agreed that we should meet for organization at 6 o'clock of that day. At that hour they came to my house, and as the first rays of the morning sun streamed into the windows, the formal organization took place. The charter was accepted, the stock subscribed, and the officers chosen. Mr. Cooper, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Field, Mr. Roberts and Mr. White were the first directors. Mr. Cooper was chosen President, Mr White Vice-President, and Mr. Taylor Treasurer. Thus was inaugurated that great enterprise whose completion we celebrate to-day. The plan was formed, the arrangements made, and the work begun. What followed was the execution of the great design. From the 6th of May, 1854, to the 5th of August, 1858, there scarcely passed four years and three months, but they were as fruitful of anxiety and toil as of successful results. The land line across the island of Newfoundland, upwards of four hundred miles, was first to be made. This was a work of incredible labor. The country was for the most part a wilderness of rock and morass, "a good and traversable bridle road eight feet wide, with bridges of the same width," had to be made the whole distance; men were scarce, materials and provisions had to be transported first from St. John's to the heads of the different bays on the southern coast, and afterwards chiefly on men's backs to the line of road. The first year Mr. White, as Vice President, directed in person the operations; the second and third year superintendents were sent down. In addition to the land line in Newfoundland, another of one hundred and forty miles in Cape Breton was constructed and contracts made with companies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York to connect their lines with the Newfoundland line. Then there was the submarine line between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, eighty-five miles in length, and another thirteen miles long across Northumberland Straits to Prince Edward's Island. To procure these, Mr. Cyrus W. Field visited England twice; once in December, 1854, and again in January 1856. The first attempt to lay the submarine line across the Gulf of St Lawrence was made in 1855, and was unsuccessful. A second attempt made the next year succeeded. Thus was completed the chain of telegraph from New York to the eastern coast of Newfoundland, and the projectors now stood upon the shore of the Atlantic in their progress eastward.

The whole expense thus far, with very trifling exceptions, had fallen upon them. Mr Cyrus W Field having made the largest contributions, amounting to more than $200,000 in money, and Mr. Cooper, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Roberts each a little less. No other contributors beyond the six original subscribers had come in except Professor Morse, Mr Robert W. Lowber, Mr. Wilson G. Hunt and Mr. John W. Brett. The list of directors and officers remains to this day as it was at first, except that Mr. Hunt, as director, has taken the place of Mr. White, who died in 1856, and that Mr. Field is Vice President and Mr. Lowber Secretary. In all the operations of the Company thus far, the various negotiations, the plan of the work, the oversight of its execution, and the correspondence with the officers and others mainly devolved upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field.

The greatest and most difficult part of the original design still remained to be executed, and that was the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Ireland. The distance was 1,950 statute miles; the sea was stormy and uncertain; no submarine line of more than three hundred miles had then been attempted. In anticipation of the task now to be undertaken, Mr. Field, on his first visit to England in 1854, had invited manufacturers to furnish him with specimens of cable which they could recommend and estimates of its cost, and he had entered into correspondence with various persons on the subject. In 1856 he procured an order from our Government under which Lieutenant Berryman made soundings of the Atlantic between Newfoundland and Ireland. Lieutenant Berryman sailed on that service on the 18th of July, and the next day Mr. Field sailed for England, having received the formal consent of the company to make arrangements in England for the submarine line, either by a subscription to this company, or by organizing a new company as auxiliary or associated with this. In England he had invited the coöperation of Mr. Brett, a gentleman of great experience, who in 1851 formed a company which had laid the first submarine cable from England to France. He afterwards brought in Mr. Edward O. W. Whitehouse, electrician, and Mr. Chas. T. Bright, engineer; both gentlemen of high scientific attainments. These four gentlemen, on the 29th of September, 1856, entered into a formal agreement to use their exertions for the formation of a new company, to be called the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the object of which should be "to continue the existing line of the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to Ireland, by making or causing to be made, a submarine telegraph cable for the Atlantic." This done, Mr. Field issued on the 1st of November, 1856, a circular signed by him, as Vice-President of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, from which I cannot forbear making the following extracts—

> In April, 1854, a company was incorporated by the act of the Colonial Legislature of Newfoundland for the purpose of establishing a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe. That Government evinced the warmest interest in the undertaking, and in order to mark substantially their sense of its importance, and their desire to give it all the aid and encouragement in their power, they conferred upon it, in addition to important privileges of grants of land and subsidy, the sole and exclusive right of landing a telegraphic line on the shores within their jurisdiction, comprising, in addition to those of Newfoundland, the whole Atlantic coast of Labrador, from the entrance of Hudson's Straits to the Straits of Belle Isle.
>
> This act of the Colonial Legislature was subsequently ratified and confirmed by her Majesty's Government at home. The Company also obtained, in May, 1854, an exclusive charter from the Government of Prince Edward's Island, and afterwards from the State of Maine, and a charter for telegraphic operations in Canada.
>
> The exclusive rights absolutely necessary for the encouragement of an undertaking of this nature having thus been secured along the only seaboard eligible for the Western terminus of an European and American cable the Company in the first instance commenced operations by proceeding to connect St. Johns, Newfoundland, with the widely-ramified telegraphic system of the British North American provinces and the United States.
>
> This has been recently completed by the submersion of two cables in connection with their land lines; one, eighty five miles in length, under the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Ray Cove Newfoundland, to Ashpee Bay, Cape Breton, the other of thirteen miles across the Straits of Northumberland, connecting Prince Edward's Island with New-Brunswick. Electric communication is thus established direct from Newfoundland to all the British American Colonies and the United States. On the Irish side, lines of telegraph have been for some time in operation throughout the country, and are connected with England and the Continent by submarine cables. The only remaining link in this electric chain required to connect the two hemispheres by telegraph, is the Atlantic cable. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company being desirous that this great undertaking should be established on a broad and national basis, uniting the interests of the telegraph world on both sides of the Atlantic have entered into alliance with persons of importance and influence in the telegraphic affairs of Great Britain, and in order at the same time to obtain the fullest possible information before entering upon the crowning effort of their labors, they have endeavored to concentrate upon the various departments of the undertaking the energies of men of the highest acknowledged standing in their profession, and of others eminently fitted for the work, who were known to have devoted much time and attention to the subject.

After detailing the results of the investigations, the circular proceeded:

> All the points having a direct practical bearing on any part of the undertaking have thus been subjected to a close and rigid scrutiny, the result of this examination proving to be in every respect of the most favorable character. It remained only that those possessing the required power should take the initiative. The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, possessing in virtue of their charter all the necessary powers, deputed their Vice-President to visit England in the Summer of the present year, and they gave him full authority to make on their behalf such arrangements as should seem to him best fitted to carry forward the great work. The outline of the formation of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which will be found in the appendix, will sufficiently explain the nature of these arrangements.

Without waiting for the formation of the new Company, Mr. Field, on behalf of the Newfoundland Company, made application to the British Government for its aid in ships and money, and received on the 20th of November a letter from the Treasury, which I am tempted to read*, promising ships to assist in laying the cable, and a fixed yearly sum in payment for Government messages. He also personally solicited bankers and merchants in London for subscriptions, and, with Mr. Brett, visited Liverpool and Manchester to address public meetings. He subscribed £100,000 towards the capital of £350,000, and Mr Brett followed with a subscription of £25,000. A day or two after the treasury letter was received the subscriptions were closed, when it was found that the applications for stock exceeded the capital by about $30,000, so that on the final allotment Mr. Field had eighty-eight shares, and Mr. Brett twelve. To show the feeling which had been excited in England, it is worth mentioning that many persons subscribed for shares not for profit, but that they might have a part in the undertaking, and, among others, Mr. Thackeray and Lady Byron.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the English Government and people, for the zeal with which they came forward in answer to the call made upon them. Money was obtained from individuals as freely as it was wanted, and the Government outran even the people.

Returning then to America, Mr. Field, with his American associates, made application to the Government of the United States for aid, similar to that given by the English Government, and he applied to individuals for a participation with him in the stock he had taken. Congress voted the aid requested after a vehement opposition, against which the measure was carried in the Senate by a majority of one. Of the stock, twenty seven shares were taken in the United States.

All things being now ready, the first attempt to lay the cable was made, as you all know, in August, 1857. There had been assembled, in the harbor of Valentia, three ships of the English and two of the American Navy. There was the *Agamemnon*, recent from the fires of the Crimean war; she had borne the flag of the English Admiral over the waters of the Euxine; she had now lain her armament aside, and taken the burden of half that coil, for the laying of which she will be hereafter more famous than if she had forced the harbor of Sevastopol; there was the *Niagara*, the largest ship of our Navy, made for the heaviest cannon of naval warfare, her armor never yet put on, but laden instead with the American half of the precious burden; there were the two attending ships, the *Leopard* and the *Susquehanna*, and the *Cyclops*, surveying ship, just returned from the verification of Lieutenant Berryman's soundings. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had come to wish them God speed in the name of his sovereign and her people. Everything promised success; and as the great ships moved out of the harbor, the highlands of Valentia shone brightly in the morning's sun, while behind them the grand old mountains about Killarney towering above the lakes, those miracles of beauty, appeared to smile and beckon the ships westward. For the excited imagination it seemed as if the inanimate mass were conscious of the great act about to be performed, and looked impatient towards the west, which it had faced in silence since the world began, but to which it was soon to speak in tones inaudible to human ears, yet signifying the thoughts and wishes of men.

The expedition, thus prosperously begun, was however doomed to sudden disappointment; for, on the fourth day out, the cable parted, and the ships made their way to England. The undertaking being thus suspended for the year, Mr. Field returned to America. He was soon, however, recalled to England to assume the management of the enterprise. Arriving in that country on the 16th of January, he was on the 27th of the same month appointed the general manager—an appointment which he accepted without compensation; and, by a subsequent resolution, every person in the employment of the company was under his control.

The precise share which each person had hitherto borne in the great undertaking is easily measured by the narrative which I have given. The directors of the company, in their report to the stockholders on the 18th of February last, thus state the share of one of them:

> The directors cannot close their observations to the stockholders without bearing their warm and cordial testimony to the untiring zeal, talent and energy that have been displayed on behalf of this enterprise by Mr Cyrus W. Field, of New York, to whom mainly belongs the honor of having practically developed the possibility, and of having brought together the material means for carrying out the great idea of connecting Europe and America by a submarine telegraph.
>
> He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean no less than six times since December, 1856, for the sole purpose of rendering most valuable aid to this undertaking. He has also visited the British North American colonies on several occasions and obtained concessions and advantages that are highly appreciated by the directors, and he has successfully supported the efforts of the directors in obtaining an annual subsidy for twenty five years from the Government of the United States of America—the grant of the use of their naval ships in assisting to lay the Cable in 1857 and also to assist in the same service this year—and his constant and assiduous attention to everything that could contribute to the welfare of the Company from its first formation, have materially contributed to promote many of the most necessary and important arrangements who is now again in England his energy and confidence in the undertaking entirely unabated; and at the earnest request of the Board he has consented to remain in this country for the purpose of affording to the Directors the benefit of his great experience and judgment as General Manager of the business of the Company connected with the next expedition.
>
> This arrangement will doubtless prove as pleasing to the shareholders as it is agreeable and satisfactory to the Directors.

Everything being now ready for the second trial, which it was determined to begin—not at the shore, but in mid-ocean—the squadron departed from Plymouth on the 10th of June. It consisted of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* to lay the cable, and the *Valorous* and *Gorgon* (both English) as attendant ships, the *Susquehanna* being kept away by the yellow fever, which had broken out on board, and the *Gorgon* taking her place, while the *Valorous* took the place of the *Leopard* of the previous year. The officers and crew of these vessels were picked men; Capt. Preedy, of the *Agamemnon*, and Capt. Hudson, of the *Niagara*, are as accomplished and gallant commanders as ever trod the quarter deck; and Captain Dayman in the *Gorgon*, and Captain Aldham in the *Valorous*, fitly represented the spirit and honor of the English navy. Then what a company was there of engineers and electricians. I need only name Mr. Everett, to whose genius the paying out machinery was due; Mr. Bright, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Canning and Professor W. Thompson, to show that everything was provided which science and experience could suggest. Stately ships! illustrious company, and a richer freight than ever filled the argosies of Spain when Spain was mistress of the Indies.

On the open sea they found not that calm weather which they had been led to expect, but violent storms. A hurricane saluted them on their approach to mid ocean. They gained, however, on the 26th of June, the point desired, spliced the cable and steered in opposite directions. The cable parted after about five miles had been paid out. They returned and made another splice on the same day and started again. A second time the cable parted and about seventy miles more were lost. Nothing daunted, they returned and made a third splice. All went well until 260 miles more had been laid in the sea, when another break occurred and the ships, according to the preconcerted arrangement, returned to Queenstown. Anxiously had they been expected at Valentia, from whose headlands eyes were strained every day to catch the first glimpse of the returning *Agamemnon*, rising out of the western horizon. I have it on good authority that the Queen was waiting for the signal to go herself and receive the cable. Would it not have been an admirable sight to see that illustrious lady the foremost woman of all the world, sovereign of so many lands, the heir of the Kings of our forefathers, receiving from her gallant seamen that line which was to repair with material better than allegiance, the broken chains which once bound together the Anglo-Saxon Celtic races, in every quarter of the globe.

The ships being returned, the Directors were summoned to meet in London. This was the time to try the fortitude of men. It was the agony of the enterprise. If it had been abandoned then, who can tell when it would have been resumed? The meeting of the Directors took place on the 14th of July, and then the fate of the undertaking was decided. There were sixteen acting Directors—of these, six were absent; another, the Vice Chairman, was so dissatisfied with the proposal to make a third trial, that he left the room. The remaining nine, after an earnest debate, resolved unanimously to repeat the effort. From that moment the tide turned.

Perhaps some of these courageous nine feared that the third attempt would prove as disastrous as the first and second; but they thought that it ought, nevertheless, to be made; perhaps there were others who expected what has since happened. But if the future could have been lifted from six weeks of the future, how would they have been moved by that which we have witnessed; the swelling emotions, the glad faces, the public rejoicings which have greeted the victory. They expected, of course, that the actual occurrence will startle them. Within forty-five days after that meeting of the directors, news came to London that the Chinese Empire, reversing its traditionary policy, and breaking through the prejudices of ages, had made peace with England and France, opening its doors to European intercourse, and of course to European culture, but, above all, to the Christian religion. The good news was instantly known in the Western Hemisphere. The imagination is baffled when it tries to picture the journey the message made. When it left London evening had already come; but it overtook and passed the shadow of the earth as if that were but a creeping snail, though making daily the circuit of the globe; it darted through the green valleys of England, over Scotch mountains, down beneath the channel to the Irish coast, thence through Ulster and Connaught and Munster to the shore of the Atlantic. Here it dived beneath the ocean deeper than the valley of Chamouni stands below the summit of Mont Blanc, passing under great ships of commerce and of war, and in an instant arose at the cliffs of Newfoundland; then quicker than thought it passed over the morasses and mountains to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on through the Gulf, through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Eastern States to our own doors.

But let us return from this digression to the last expedition. On the 17th July the squadron departed from Queenstown for the third time. As they passed Cape Clear into the Western Ocean they parted company, but such is the accuracy of modern navigation that though there was no earthly map or mark to guide them, yet steering by the compass and the marks in the heavens, one after the other, all arrived at the appointed rendezvous in mid-ocean.

On the 29th of July the two great ships took their places a short distance from each other; a strong hawser fastened them together, the end of the cable which the *Niagara* bore was carried to the *Agamemnon* and there spliced to the end of hers; it was then lowered into the sea, and the ships moved, each towards its own country, at first creeping slowly till the cable had sunk far down, and then faster to a speed of five or six miles an hour.

Let us glance for a moment at the *Agamemnon* on her homeward track. She suffered severe weather, and more than once the cable was in extreme peril. Once, in order to remove a defect in the coil, it was necessary to stop the ship, the most dangerous thing of all, for the experience of the two former trials had shown that the insatiable sea will neither give back what it has received nor allow the supply to cease. But a good Providence watched over the ship, and on the 5th of August she came safely to land.

Let us now return to our own *Niagara* and her faithful attendant. The *Gorgon*, herself a ship of 1,100 tons—though but a boat by the side of the *Niagara*—led the way, because the compasses of the latter were affected by the cable, and the great ship followed close behind. Never was navigator more vigilant and more successful than Capt. Dayman. His observations went on by day and by night; as one heavenly body went down and another arose, his instruments were directed to the rising luminary, and he never swerved from the shortest line along the great arc of the circle to the head of Trinity Bay. The *Niagara* steered by the *Gorgon*. Her machinery worked with the utmost regularity, never stopping for an instant, and her officers and men were as exact as the machinery. Silence, as far as possible, was enforced, and such light was kept that at night she appeared to the *Gorgon* to be illuminated. Who can tell what anxious suspense there was in that ship as each hour, as each day passed on, increasing the chances of success, strengthening the hopeful, restoring the despondent—what sleepless eyes, what beating hearts were there? As the great ships went on, from the moment when they disappeared from each other below the horizon, messages were constantly interchanged—ship answered to ship as the hours bore them further apart and nearer their destination. I scarcely know a dialogue more affecting than that which was held between the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon* on this last voyage. At length, on the morning of the 4th of August, under as bright a sky as ever smiled on a great achievement, the headlands of Trinity Bay rose above the sea directly before them. There came to meet them and be their pilot into their desired haven another English ship, the *Proserpine*, whose Captain, Otter, had so carefully surveyed and so wisely watched, that he had not only found all the channels, but had stationed boats to mark the narrowest, and that the ships might be seen far off, had sent men into an island of the bay, on which was a high and wooded hill, ordering them to watch day and night and as soon as the fleet hove in sight, to set the wood on fire. The fire was kindled, and the burning hill was at once bonfire and signal for the victorious ships. The Bay was so deep that the head of it was not reached till after midnight. There, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, the end of that mysterious wire was taken ashore; and as soon as it was secured in its appointed station, the brave sailor and humble Christian who commanded the *Niagara* in the open air, in the early daylight, while all the gentlemen and seamen bowed their heads reverently, gave thanks to the Almighty for the good voyage ended.

AND THUS WAS THE ATLANTIC CABLE LAID.

Mr. Field was frequently interrupted by bursts of the most enthusiastic applause. At the close of his remarks, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, of Union College, offered prayer, and the proceedings closed with a fervent benediction, invoked by the venerable clergyman, the Rev. W. Field, father of Cyrus W. Field, and David Dudley Field, Esq.

---

*"Treasury Chambers November 20, 1856.

> Sir:—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 13th ultimo, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon requesting, on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph company, certain privileges and protection in regard to the line of telegraph which it is proposed to establish between Newfoundland and Ireland, I am directed by their lordships to acquaint you that they are prepared to enter into a contract with the said Telegraph Company, based upon the following conditions, viz:—
>
> 1. It is understood that the capital required to lay down the line will be (£350,000) three hundred and fifty thousand pounds.
>
> 2. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish the aid of ships to take what soundings may still be considered needful or to verify those already taken, and favorably to consider any request that may be made to furnish aid by their vessels in laying down the cable.
>
> 3. The British Government, from the time of the completion of the line, and so long as it shall continue in working order, undertake to pay at the rate of (£14,000) fourteen thousand pounds a year, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the assumed capital, as a fixed remuneration for the work done on behalf of the Government, in the conveyance outward and homeward of their messages—this payment to continue until the net profits of the Company are equal to a dividend of six pounds per cent., when the payment shall be reduced to (£10,000) ten thousand pounds a year for a period of 25 years.
>
> It is, however, understood that, if the Government messages in any year shall, at the usual tariff rate charged to the public amount to a larger sum, such additional payment shall be made as is equivalent thereto.
>
> 4. That the British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Telegraph Company similar in principle to that of the British Government, in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations.
>
> 5. That the tariff of charges shall be fixed with the consent of the Treasury and shall not be increased, without such consent being obtained, as long as this contract lasts.
>
> I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
> JAMES WILSON.
>
> Cyrus W. Field, Esq., No. 37 Jermyn-street

The Pyrotechnics in the Park.

All the day, from the moment the sun marked early breakfast-time until he set in a cloudless West, workmen were putting up curious sticks and odd cross-bars along the front of the dilapidated City Hall, which still bore traces of the havoc fire made with its beauties when we grew jubilant over the Queen's Message. These sticks and bars were the foundations of a cable and two ships, with all the accompaniments necessary to give the telegraph a fiery salute. At nightfall the work was finished, or rather so far finished that it was ready to be begun when 8 o'clock came.

A bundle of dull-looking cords and dry sticks did not promise anything peculiarly brilliant; but then dull things often have more light in them than you look for. The torches of the Firemen might have cast reflections upon the programme literally blocked out at the Hall, but Mr. Lilliendahl preferred to do his own reflecting and did it in such an overpoweringly magnificent manner as quite astonished the open-mouthed celebrating public. For, be it known, Mr. Lilliendahl yesterday made his modest bow before a "New-York audience." Never before has the name of that coruscating individual been prefixed to a "Saxon wheel" or a "mutating light." But this year a great many new things have happened, and why not a new pyrotechnist? So the Edge was taken off our fireworks in honor of the Cable, and a new leaf was turned over—and a very pretty leaf it was, all studded with green tints and red, purple, pink and blue.

While the firemen were getting their ropes in readiness, and when their lamps were trimmed and burning, Mr. Lilliendahl's men flagitiously applied the torch to combustibles in front of the City Hall, and a conflagration was the result. First came a "Revolving Globe." This had double revolutions, spun around a spindle, and rotated in company with a wheel that spun about in a contrary way; altogether good, though two brilliant things were at cross purposes. Colored fires and lance-work formed the features of this initial piece. And, when one was done at the west wing of the Hall, another just like it fizzed away at the east wing. So nobody was favored above his neighbor, and all saw and shouted a mild approval. It was, as yet, only the commencement—it was hardly worth while to grow enthusiastic on such short notice.

For a few minutes after the "Revolving Globe" came to a black finish, that immense, prodigious mass of people stood patiently, while a little shower of rockets went up towards Heaven in a hurry and fell to earth in a greater. Then there was piece No. 2—a *Polka Quadrille*; odd name for a firework, and slightly contradictory. This piece was eight feet long—its main part, a large wheel, bearing upon the ends of the spokes sundry small Saxon wheels, revolving rapidly in opposite directions, with red fires changing to green, and a general effect altogether very excellent.

There was another pause, and then *Saturn and his Satellites*. The centre of this piece was stationary. Small Saxon wheels revolved, displaying colored fires, and the whole ended with colored fires and brisk cannon discharges.

The fourth was a *Compound Saxon Wheel*—diameter five feet, the spokes containing small Saxons, and ending, not by cannon discharges, but with the evolutions of big wheels and little wheels.

Four grand pieces had now been discharged; all good. The *finale* was yet to come. Before, between all the pieces, and after everything but this final "blaze of glory," the men who were perched up on the very top of two high platforms, placed one at each end of the Hall, (we didn't want to lose the balance of the building,) threw high into the air an almost endless shower of the finest rockets, bombs projectiles of all sorts that burst a mile or so above and sent down stars and golden rain to celebrate the last of their existence. Mr. Lilliendahl certainly did great things in the rocket line alone. The profusion was something extraordinary. The air was full of streaming lines of light, trails of fiery serpents and clusters of stars. The scene, with these buzzing and flashing, and the dense mass below and all around shouting, and a path of silvery light passing over the Park trees from a Calcium light over in Broadway, was decidedly impressive.

The emblematic piece which ended the show was magnificent. It was an allegorical representation, founded on the Cable—giving thanks for the Cable—showing how to lay the Cable—illustrating and illuminating the Cable. The piece occupied the entire front of the City Hall—wings and all. Its total length was 180 feet. At either end was a full-rigged ship, one the *Niagara*, the other the *Agamemnon*. Each vessel was twenty feet from stem to stern; and the height the same up to the peak of the mainmast. An entablature 120 feet long stretched along the front of the Hall, from wing to wing. This entablature was supported by six pillars, twenty feet in height. Three of these pillars were on either side of a rotating Maltese cross. Along the face of the structure ran in living letters this inscription:

"The Last Naval Engagement between Columbia
and Britannia—a Tie."

Over this was old Father Neptune, comfortably reclining in his shell in mid ocean, his trident over his shoulder, and one hand uplifted, holding a lighted cord—the Cable. The Cable ran east to "our Eagle," who held it tenderly. It should have run west to him. It ran west to "their Lion"—a surly fellow, with his paw gingerly holding fast his end of the cord. Behind the Eagle stood a herald, trumpeting fame. Behind the Lion stood another herald, trumpeting more fame. Over all this show sprung an arch, bearing in letters of gold these words:

"God has been with us: To Him be all the glory."

The Cable springing from mid-ocean, the ships that payed out the Cable, the pious telegram sent over the wires to announce the great result, the double-barreled pun in the first inscription, the grand demonstration that wound up the whole—elicited continuous shouts of approbation. The entire populace,—and how many tens of thousands there were packed into the Park, we don't like to venture to peril our veracity by stating,—gave a universal verdict on this occasion that the Cable was a great event, and of pyrotechnists [illegible] new one was "great," too.

Such an impenetrable mass of human beings it could hardly be said had ever assembled before within the City of New-York. The crowd was dense enough during the day, but night brought people to the City Hall by addition at tens of thousands. They were crammed together under the trees, straining every muscle to obtain a glimpse of the display; and far away towards the Astor House the throng extended in undiminished density. The Square in front of the Times Building was, of course, so full that there was scarcely standing room left for another person. It is certainly safe to say that at least 100,000 people were present. Over this huge throng, which swayed to and fro with every impulse, the blue and red lights ever and anon shed an unearthly glare. It was a deeply impressive light; and the sea of upturned faces, reddened by the glow, were grander far to witness than any pyrotechnic display that could be invented. At length the exhibition was brought to a close with the piece which we have already described. The people got into motion, and as they slowly moved from the Park, in the most perfect order, a parti-colored illumination once more lightened up every place—and then all was dark once more.

A Strange Night.

— Dark, but not deserted. In half an hour after the pyrotechnics had burned their last, the crowd was beginning to gather again in the Park and in Broadway. At 10 o'clock there was a closely-packed throng of carriages in Broadway, reaching from Appleton's up to Bond-street. Half an hour afterward the police had compelled them all to turn into the side-streets, and pedestrians took possession. Abreast the Park they stood as thickly as was convenient, and there were no currents. From Stewart's upward two current set strongly in opposite directions—but so compactly, much of the way, that one who was headed upward, and fell into the southward current, drifted down in spite of himself. The Russ pavement was clean and smooth as a ball-room floor, Drummond lights, from the tops of sundry buildings, flashed along it at frequent intervals, illuminating the curious congregation and making it seem more like daylight than night. Women with babies in their arms sat on the edges of the sidewalks—two long lines of patient waiters for the next show. Where there were remarkable illuminations the crowds halted and confused the slow march. There were such crowds about all the restaurant doors. Such a day the *restaurateurs* had! At the very best of them—no offence to the rest—the substantials generally had given out before the unprecedented demand, by half-past nine. By ten o'clock you could get weak black tea and bread and butter, but any more extensive assortment was out of the question. In the street the densest packing was about Solomon & Hart's, Devlin's, Singer's, Brookes', and Bowen & MacNamee's. All these places were very brilliantly illuminated, the latter by jets of gas outside the building, producing the most pleasing effect. But how far up this crowd, on the pavement, reached, it was impossible for any one man to discover, and be back before our hour of going to press. Couriers, however, announced that there was no diminution of it this side of Union Square. At 11 o'clock, there was a sudden termination opposite Beekman-street, below which point the omnibuses stood waiting, their roofs covered with patient passengers, bound not to stir another inch upward until the firemen's torchlight procession should arrive. Will this crowd, already beginning to lag with weariness, but, so far, the most good-natured of crowds, in sections, singing in chorus some popular air, led off by female voices from the balconies and platforms along the way?—will they be fresh in the morning for just such another day?—haven't they had cable enough for one month? We shall see to-morrow.

The Firemen's Torch-Light Parade.

While the military were yet marching back to their quarters by companies, after the displays of the afternoon, the Fire Companies began to march from all parts of the City to the rendezvous on Fifth avenue. Broadway during the whole period which elapsed from the time the first procession passed to the hour at which the firemen marched down Broadway, was choked with people and vehicles, so that it was with the greatest difficulty the various Fire Companies that marched up the thoroughfare, made their way. They gradually assembled at the place designated, dressed in fire-cap, red shirt and black pants, according to the printed regulations. At the close of the very protracted ceremonies at the Crystal Palace, the line of march was taken up. It was, at this time, 9½ o'clock. Down Forty-second-street to Sixth avenue they marched, receiving the City authorities and their guests, who accompanied the procession in carriages. Thence headed by deputations of policemen from the Tenth and Thirteenth Precincts, commanded by Sergeant Waterbury, they marched down Sixth-avenue. The further they advanced the more dense they found the crowd, and it was at last with great difficulty that the way was cleared for them. Their march through Broadway was the finest sight. The firemen carried blue lights and lanterns, and their carriages were illuminated and gaily decorated. A fireman seated on Engine Company No. 11 occasionally flung high in air an inflated representation of a lion, which turned somersets as it arose, to the great edification of the spectators. On one hose cart there was an inflated globe, on another two globes joined together by telegraphic cable. The carriage of Engine Company No. 38 was drawn by three enormous horses gaily caparisoned. Naiad Hose Company's carriage (No. 53) was profusely decorated with flags. Along the whole route Roman candles and fireworks were set off by the firemen themselves, and by people in the crowd and houses.

As the procession was passing down Broadway, near Houston-street, the handsome store No. 599 Broadway, caught fire from a Roman candle thrown by a member of Engine Company No. 9. No interruption ensued. The progress of the procession was not interrupted on account of the fire. A few Policemen promptly extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to about $100.

When the procession reached the Park the Insurance Patrols were drawn up in line in front of the City Hall and saluted their comrades as they passed.

Nothing could be finer than the effect as they passed through the Park, out at the east gate, and by companies radiated toward their headquarters. The head of the procession reached the City Hall at 12 o'clock, midnight. The last passed through near two o'clock this morning, or seven o'clock by London time. The music, heard together from the near and the remote portions of the line, charmed the night. The distant portions of the line were marked by the discharge of rockets and the showers of rain from Roman candles, stretching far up Broadway, and in diverging lines eastward, westward, southward. They were saluted by men stationed at different points of the City Hall front waving flaming torches, that shed a brilliant light of lurid sulphurous green. Each company dragging its carriage, illuminated variously, and almost every one of them bearing striking and beautiful devices, kept themselves wrapped in showers of golden rain. The scene was more picturesque than the most imaginative of those who were sleeping off their fatigue will be likely to conceive. The many-colored clouds of smoke through which the red shirts and lanterns of the firemen gleamed, the dancing lights of every tint dotting the darkness, eclipsed the last greatest sight that has been seen in New-York—the burning of the City Hall. It was worth tarrying, as thousands did, through all the dust and heat of the day, through the tedium of the evening until the day had died into the to-morrow, to see the sight and hear the music, broken as it was by the hurrahs of the men as they passed and the cheers of the spectators.

The Typographical Society and the Cable.

This venerable Society, besides taking a part in the grand procession of the day, had a pleasant and social celebration of their own in the evening at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. They partook of an excellent supper, which was placed upon the table at 9 o'clock, and afterwards indulged in toasts, sentiments and speeches until after midnight. The chair was occupied by James Narine, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, who introduced the speaking exercises by a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The burden of the toasts was, of course, the Telegraph and the Press. Mr. John Mullally responded in an interesting manner, and at length, to the toast: "*The men who planned, and the men who executed the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.*"

The Hon. Erastus Brooks spoke in response to "*The Telegraph and the Press*," and speeches were made also by Messrs. Charles C. Savage, John G. Clayton, Henry W. Crate and Dr. Wilder.

Incidents and Accidents.

A balcony gave way at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue. Wm. Lecount, a boy eleven years of age, had his right leg fractured just below the knee. Two other boys were considerably bruised. About twenty-five persons were standing on the balcony, and it is wonderful some were not instantly killed. The balcony attached to the dwelling house, No. 28 Fifth-avenue, fell under the effects of the superincumbent weight of spectators crowded upon it. Most who were standing upon it saved themselves by jumping through the windows leading into the parlor. A young man named M'Grier, who was standing underneath, was hit upon the head by a portion of the balcony and seriously injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

A boy, about 12 years of age, fell from a tree in the City Hall Park while looking at the procession. He struck against the chain connecting the posts, and was seriously hurt. Some Policemen picked him up and conveyed him to the residence of his parents in Cross street.

The alarm of fire, which was rung about 4 o'clock, was for the Seventh District. Several Fire Companies ran through the Park in front of the City Hall, causing a momentary scattering of the carriages and military companies drawn up in front of the Hall. The fire proved to proceed from the clothing store of Moses H. Lichenstein, No. 164 Chatham-street. The amount of damage sustained by Mr. Lichenstein was $1,500, which is covered by an insurance of $1,000 each in the Williamsburg, Hamilton, North Western, and City Insurance Companies. The building adjoining, No. 162, occupied by Mr. J. Roberts as a dry goods store, was damaged about $100. Fully insured.

Pickpockets.

Despite the immense throng that crowded the streets through which the Cable and Firemen's processions passed, the "knucks" prudentially kept very shady. The entire force of the Detective Police were on duty, keeping a sharp eye on the light-fingered operators. There were altogether arrested thirty-five. Most of the prisoners were taken to the Station houses of the Wards in which they were arrested and locked up for the night, preliminary to being taken this morning before a Police Magistrate for examination. A majority of the arrested parties were well-known "knucks," whose likenesses already adorn the Rogues' Gallery. Maria Thompson, a former mol of Thorny Thompson, the noted burglar, who is now in Sing Sing, was arrested in Trinity Church. She occupied a conspicuous seat in the middle of the Church and while the most impressive part of the *Te Deum* was being performed, she was discovered trying to abstract the porte-monnaie out of the pocket of a lady deeply abstracted in the services. John Haviland, popularly known as "Boots and Shoes," was detected in a crowd, at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street, trying to operate upon the pockets of unsuspicious countrymen. John Riley an associate engaged in helping "Boots and Shoes" in his delicate business operations was also arrested. Officers Roach, Poole and Bennett arrested, at the Crystal Palace, three well known female pickpockets named Mary Ann Taylor, Margaret Roach and Ellen Busby. Two women, giving their names as Mary Ann Smith and Elizabeth Smith, were arrested near Amity-street. A number of persons reported themselves yesterday at the Police head quarters as having had their pockets picked. One gentleman, who refused to give his name, as he was afraid it might get into the papers, had a valuable gold watch stolen from his pocket, while passing up Broadway, near Houston-street, just before the appearance of the firemen's procession in Broadway. He estimates the watch very highly, because it was carried by his grandfather and father, and thence came into his own possession.

Thomas C. Post, Clerk in an Insurance Office at No. 67 Wall street, had his watch snatched from his pocket in Broadway, near Bleecker-street. The cord and ring was all that was left.

John Sampson had his pocket book, containing $13, taken out of his pantaloon's pocket, as he was standing at the corner of Eleventh-street and Broadway, looking at the firemen's procession.

The Cable Demonstration in Brooklyn.

Notwithstanding the apathy of the authorities in giving time and point to a demonstration to celebrate the laying of the Ocean Cable, worthy of the "third city in the Union," the citizens themselves were moved by the true spirit, and resolved, independently of "their Fathers," to suitably commemorate the occasion. We must not omit, however, to give even the whimsical authorities their just due, by recording for the benefit of posterity just what was done by them to celebrate "the great event of the age."

The citizens generally, after the burst of enthusiasm manifested upon the arrival of the *Niagara* and the merited ovation to Captain Hudson, of that noble craft, very naturally expected that the City Fathers would take the cue of public sentiment, and the lead in the general demonstration. But in this they were sadly disappointed. All hope that something creditable would be done had not entirely fled until the New-York papers announced prominently that the Committee of Arrangements in that city, understanding that the Brooklyn authorities declined to celebrate the day, had invited them to add their mite to swell the demonstration in New-York. The New-York Committee doubtless received their warrant for this statement from the Mayor, who, from the first, has manifested a hostility to celebrate the event of the age, though characteristic of the man, truly, under the circumstances, inexplicable. Under this influence, a meeting of the Common Council was held, the New-York invitation was received and accepted, and $80 92 appropriated to pay the expenses of the committee appointed to see that Brooklyn behaved herself creditably abroad. This meeting was held last Friday night. Public opinion, however, induced the City Fathers to meet again last Monday night, to rescind their former action, and appropriate $250 for illuminating the City Hall and pay other incidental expenses. Another advance step was taken—the citizens were politely requested to illuminate their stores and dwellings.

This action, though tardy and lukewarm, was an improvement. The Press of Brooklyn took the matter up, and the mercantile portion of the community nobly seconded their effort. A request to suspend business after ten o'clock A. M. was very generally complied with, and yesterday, at eleven o'clock, not a store could be found open. The shipping at the different wharves was gaily decorated with flags. The boats belonging to the Union Ferry Company made a handsome display of bunting, as they always do on public occasions. Everywhere throughout the City during the day, there were manifestations of rejoicing. Flags were displayed in all of the public and numerous private buildings.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the authorities proceeded in carriages to join the New-York Procession. They had accepted an invitation to attend service at Trinity Church, but this part of the programme they failed to comply with, much to the regret of their constituents.

Thousands and tens of thousands of citizens followed the example set them by the authorities and visited New-York. From 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., every ferry-boat crossing to New-York was crowded to excess with men, women and children—all eager to witness the proceedings.

THE EVENING IN BROOKLYN.

The great mass of citizens were so much taken up with the celebration in New-York that but little attention was paid to the request of the authorities to illuminate their buildings last evening. The few exceptions that came under our observation are noted below.

The City Hall, through the mismanagement of officials, was not illuminated as directed by the Common Council. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies gave timely notice to the Committee of Arrangements that he would not attend to it, assigning as a reason for refusing, that the financial officers refused to pass the bills incurred for the illumination in honor of Captain Hudson. The Auditor and Comptroller both believe that the Aldermen had no right to make the appropriation, and accordingly refused to give their sanction to the proceedings.

The Committee, however, had the time and the means of attending to the matter; but they were so absorbed in making arrangements for a display in New-York, that Brooklyn was forgotten. Halsey's Building and several other prominent buildings on the square, which it was expected would be illuminated, presented a dark and dismal appearance. The reason of this was, that leave could not be obtained of the Insurance Companies. At the late illumination, Halsey's Building and the City Hall, though both carefully watched, were both on fire several times, and, had it not been for the energy and forethought of Fire Marshal Belknap, much damage would have resulted.

The only public display, beyond the mottoes and few illuminations along Fulton-street, was the procession of City officials, in carriages, on their way to New York, and a miniature engine, "Neptune No. 2," was drawn through the principal streets by boys.

Brooklyn all day presented the appearance of a plague-stricken city. Early in the morning the rush commenced for New-York. Every car reached the Fulton Ferry, crowded to its utmost capacity. The City Railroad Company put everything in the shape of a car upon the track, and even at that there was not half accommodations for the people who wished to ride. Fulton street and avenue, and the streets leading into them, during all the forenoon presented one moving panorama of human beings—all on their way to New-York.

The Railroad Company run 132 instead of 100 cars—their usual number—there were 26 each in constant use on the Flushing-avenue and Myrtle-avenue routes, and 40 cars each on the Fulton-avenue and Greenwood lines. Extra horses were put on, and not unfrequently sixty passengers rode in one car.

The ferry-boats were equally crowded. It is estimated that at Fulton Ferry alone *one hundred thousand people crossed during the day*. Four boats were kept running as fast as it was possible to run them—no unnecessary stoppages were made in the slips during the whole day. At the ferry the boats made, in all, an average of about fifty trips each hour. The other ferries were much crowded, but the great rush was at the Fulton. Toward night the tide commenced to turn, and the rush for Brooklyn was kept up until 1 o'clock this morning.

Notwithstanding this great rush of people, we have not heard of a single accident.

How the Day was Celebrated Elsewhere.

AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

St John, N. B., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The celebration here to-day was worthy of the great event which it commemorates. The dawn was ushered in with the firing of cannon and other demonstrations of joy.

The "grotesque band," known by the name of "Callithumpians," aroused the citizens from their slumbers with their discordant music.

Shortly after 9 A. M. the streets were literally alive with people.

At 1 P. M., the procession formed near the breakwater, under the direction of James A. Harding, Esq., High Sheriff, who acted as Grand Marshal, assisted by Captain Thomas M. Smith and Richard Whiteside Jr., as Assistant Grand Marshals. The cartmen on horseback in scarlet jackets, headed the procession, followed by mounted citizens. Then came the President and Directors of the Mechanics Institute. After them came the various trades, among which the bakers were most creditably represented. Following these were the Mayor and Corporation, the Honorary Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, the President, Directors and Officers of the New-Brunswick Telegraph Company, the Fire Brigade and the Free Masons. The two latter bodies turned out in great force, and made a most imposing appearance. R. J. Clinch, Esq., of the Telegraph Department, being a Knight Templar, had charge of the various Masonic Lodges, and his arrangements were most satisfactory.

Bands of music accompanied the procession and lent additional attraction to the scene. The bells of the various churches rang a merry peal, and flags waved in every direction from all the public departments. The vessels in the harbor were also gaily decked, the national flags of England and America being the most prominent.

One of the most interesting features of the procession was an open carriage containing several of the crew of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*, who bore aloft the flags of the two great countries now united by the cable.

The procession halted on the streets, circling Kings square, which was densely crowded with both sexes of all sizes and conditions, and the ample space afforded sufficient room for a display of crinoline, which, it is needless to say, was abundant.

The bands then struck up "God Save the Queen," and the procession then moved off to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."

Immediately after, the New-Brunswick Artillery, assisted by the Fire Department, fired a salute of 101 guns.

At the conclusion, enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen, the President of the United States, and Cyrus W. Field, to whose perseverance and indomitable energy the world is mainly indebted for the greatest achievement of modern times.

An American Band stationed in the balcony of the St. John Hotel struck up a lively tune as the Fire Companies moved off the ground.

At the time we telegraph the streets are filled with people, and the display yet to come this evening will be the finest ever witnessed here.

The whole city will be illuminated, and the pains taken by our public bodies and by private citizens to make this as grand as possible is as an [illegible] of their great joy on the accomplishment of such a marvellous enterprise.

A grand ball will close the proceedings of the day.

ALBANY.

Albany, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

Never before has such a scene been witnessed in this city. The streets are crowded with thousands of people, and flags are flying in all directions. The procession was over one hour in passing any given point. Business was entirely suspended, everybody uniting in the jubilee.

The Ocean Telegraph

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The weather here is delightful to-day, and notwithstanding that the celebration in honor of the ocean telegraph is gotten up by private citizens, without the least patronage of the City Government, from the extensive preparations being made the occasion bids fair to be of much *éclat* throughout. A large number of hotels, stores, and private buildings are handsomely festooned with British and American flags, and mammoth transparencies are being fitted up. There will be three separate, distinct processions—the military and civic during the day, and the firemen's, by torchlight, in the evening. A national salute was fired at sunrise and another at meridian. At 9 A. M. the State House, church and fire bells pealed forth, and by this time the general rejoicing commenced. The streets became rapidly thronged with people to view the processions which formed and passed through the principal streets. In the civic procession was included the crew of the *Niagara*.

At noon, impressive exercises in Independence-square were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Nevin. Letters were read from President Buchanan, Cyrus Field, Esq., and a large number of other prominent and public men.

The Hon Wm. D. Kelley followed with a most powerful, eloquent and beautiful oration.

During the exercises the American and British flags were brought forth on the platform conjoined with the cable. This ceremony was attended with great applause.

A magnificent banner was displayed, bearing the following inscription:

FRANKLIN, OERSTED, MORSE, FIELD.

God sends his lightning to bless the union of the Old and New World with intelligence, peace and prosperity.

The Odes written by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, and received by the American Telegraph, were chanted at proper seasons.

The President, in his letter to the Committee having in charge the celebration, says:

"I regret that it is not in my power to unite with you in celebrating the triumph of this wonderful enterprise, which has been accomplished by the science, skill and energy of the British and American people. It is a grand event in the history of the world, and let us hope that under a superintending Providence it may, in its consequences, promote the peace and advance the civilization and happiness of all nations."

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., in his letter says:

"If any place should especially rejoice that the Atlantic cable is successfully laid, it is the City which was the home, and holds the dust of that venerated philosopher, who first made the subtlest force of nature subservient to the uses of man."

A Georgia Merchant almost prevented seeing the Cable Celebration.—At a late hour last evening, Officer Watson of the Second Precinct discovered some suspicious looking fellows huddled rather close together, near the Fulton Ferry landing. Quickly rattling his club he started for the group, when in a twinkling they shot in divers directions and were seen no more. A man was found lying on the pavement in a perfectly stupid state, from the effects, as it was afterwards discovered, of drugged liquor. He was taken to the Station House, and $1,600 in cash and drafts and a valuable gold watch found on his person. On recovering his consciousness the stranger stated that he was a merchant living in Georgia, and was on a visit to New-York to purchase goods and attend the Cable Celebration. He fell in with some jovial good fellows at his hotel and had been drinking with them and looking at the sights in Water-street. He was greatly surprised to learn that the jovial, gentlemanly characters who had been his temporary comrades were thieves and cut-throats. A natural diffidence prevented his giving his name, as he was quite anxious not to get into the papers. He was grateful at his rescue, particularly grateful at finding his money safe, and was unable to express his incomparable gratitude at having been spared to witness the Cable Celebration.